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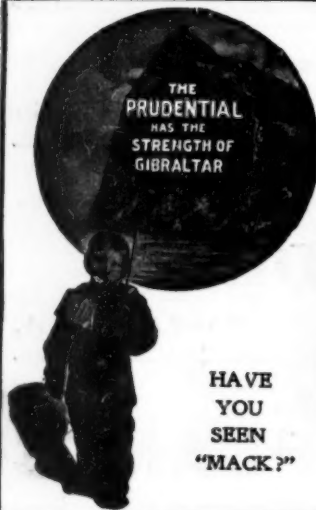
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

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We publish in another column as a matter of general interest the savage rebuke administered by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic Station, to the members of a court-martial with whose findings he does not agree. It is a companion piece to the review of the findings of the Wortman court-martial by the Secretary of the Navy which we published last week. It would appear from these two orders that some of our high officials have read with approval and emulation the story told by Rear Admiral Melville, and quoted here, which was to the effect that a President of our sister republic of Haiti was accustomed to descend upon the officers of his military forces and beat them with a club whenever they displeased him in any way. We would suggest that perhaps the Oriental punishment of the bastinado might be found to be an improvement upon the Haitian plan. Whatever the method adopted, it is apparent from the action of the Secretary and that of Admiral Evans that it must be something more summary and effective than the slow process of the court-martial. The use of the club or the bastinado has this great advantage: It not only humiliates the victim, but it leaves a reformatory impression upon the cuticle of an officer who may not be over sensitive to merely verbal assault, if we have any such officer in our Navy. Still, such rebukes as those administered by the Secretary and by Admiral Evans, while they spare the body, have the wholesome result of humiliating the officer and wounding that sentiment of pride and personal dignity which is so out of place in a military service that no tolerance should be shown to it. We think that it might be well, however, in the interest of humanity to regulate the number of blows with the stick, or the bastinado, that may be summarily inflicted, in case some physical punishment for recalcitrant members of courts-martial should be decided upon. It is obvious that the maximum number of blows should be reserved for officers of flag rank, as they are the most likely to be incorrigible.

It would seem that court-martial proceedings are now in order to determine whether there are four or more officers of the Navy in the Asiatic fleet who have been guilty of deliberate perjury, as is charged in effect by Rear Admiral Evans. No officer should rest under the imputation of such a charge without having the question of his guilt or innocence determined. This we say without entering into the question as to the propriety or impropriety of the findings of the court in this case, concerning which we know little more than is contained in the order of Rear Admiral Evans. He is possibly right in his comments on the inadequacy of the punishment in this case, but in view of the charges he makes against the members of the court who are named by him the matter should not be allowed to rest as it is. The signatures to the appeal for clemency would indicate that the two members of the Pay Corps and Lieutenant Williams were in favor of the sentence imposed by the court. One or more, if not all, of the other line officers composing the court-martial must have joined in the verdict and are subject to Admiral Evans's strictures. The decision which the reviewing officer condemns is in any case the decision of the court and there is nothing to show that it was not unanimous. The president of the court was Uriel Sebree, an officer held in universal esteem throughout the naval Service and deservedly popular with his fellow officers. He is an officer of large experience, sound judgment, even temper and most excellent record. There is no man in the Navy less likely to take any action to discredit the Service to which his life has been devoted and he is as jealous for its honor as a lover for that of his mistress. Moreover he possesses a quality for which Admiral Evans with all his conspicuous ability is not noted, and that is judicial

calmness of judgment. As to the facts of the case, our information is that the court-martial grew out of a personal difficulty between Paymaster Nicholson and the German Vice Consul, resulting from an insulting remark concerning American officers, and that there was satisfactory evidence before the court to show that Mr. Nicholson did not act without provocation. Assistant Paymaster Nicholson was appointed from Ohio in 1901. Paymaster Biscoe in 1895 and P.A. Paymaster Venable in 1890. The service of Captain Sebree dates back to 1863, that of Commander Marshall to 1867 and that of Lieutenant Williams to 1885.

Our semi-official announcement in the JOURNAL of Sept. 19, that there was little likelihood that Secretary of the Navy Moody would recommend to Congress at its next session legislation for the creation of a naval general staff, has been the cause of considerable discussion in naval circles. Upon excellent authority it is learned that there will, however, be some attempt made by Congress (possibly not upon the initiative of the Navy Department) to effect some re-organization of the Navy Department methods of administration. It is felt in some quarters, notably by officers of the Navy stationed in Washington, that a better system for the division of work at the Navy Department can be devised. Several suggestions along this line have been made to Secretary Moody, but as far as can be learned at the present time he has refused to express himself in favor of any of them. Secretary Moody is exceedingly reticent regarding this matter, but it is known that he has thoroughly discussed the subject with the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs of the last Congress. In this connection it is interesting to note that the members of this committee who accompanied Secretary Moody last spring on his trip to Porto Rico and the navy yards of the South, held daily meetings when aboard the Dolphin and considered many matters of vital interest to the welfare of the Navy. For this reason it is rather expected by the best informed that there will be some interesting naval legislation during the coming session of the Congress. However, there is no reason to believe that any serious attempt will be made by the Navy Department to obtain the passage of a bill providing for a naval general staff such as has been suggested.

Many officers of the Army, stationed at the War Department, are inclined to question the legality of the methods employed by the General Staff in forwarding official papers through military channels, and in issuing orders. Many papers that are forwarded from the War Department now bear an indorsement indicating that they are sent out "by direction of the Chief of Staff." It is claimed that this is contrary to the Regulations, and that the creation of the office of "Chief of Staff" does not carry with it in any manner the right to command. The form of indorsement used by the General Staff reads as follows: "Respectfully referred by direction of the Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for report and recommendation. H. A. Greene, secretary." The contention is made that the only legal and correct manner for such an indorsement to read is as follows: "Respectfully forwarded by order of the Secretary of War to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for report and recommendation. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General." In support of this contention attention has been called to paragraph 833, Army Regulations, as published in General Orders 121, Aug. 14, 1903, which says: "Orders and instruction emanating from the War Department and all regulations are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff, and are communicated to troops and individuals in the Military Service through the Adjutant General." This is another of the many important details of administration which will have to be settled upon the return to the War Department of Secretary Root.

The General Staff has under consideration the status of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, with a view to ascertaining the advisability of recommending that Congress be asked to abolish this board entirely. In the opinion of many officers of the Army, and especially of many of the most influential members of the General Staff, the need for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has passed. The board was created by special act of Congress, and cannot be abolished except by Congress, but it is believed that there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting an act passed doing away with it. In the opinion of many of the authorities at the War Department, the Ordnance Department, with the Ordnance Board, can attend to all the duties of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications with a saving of time and expense to the Government. It is extremely probable that a recommendation for the abolishment of this board will be made to the Secretary of War, who will probably forward it to Congress.

Under an arrangement effected by the General Staff of the Army, military attachés of foreign embassies and legations in Washington will find their privileges considerably restricted. Hereafter all information voluntarily given to them by the Government will be issued from the Bureau of Military Information of the War Department instead of through the various bureaus as heretofore, the object being to exercise a closer supervision over the data concerning the United States Army which

find their way into the archives of the intelligence service of other armies. The need of this change is obvious. With the reorganization and growth of our military establishment, the condition of our Army, its state of preparedness and its administrative methods have become matters of increasing interest to other nations. This is shown by the fact that foreign countries are now sending as military attachés to their legations at Washington young officers of great ability and alertness who display the utmost diligence in collecting information for their respective governments. As a rule the information which is freely offered is that for which they care the least, and to prevent them from obtaining that which they should not have it is necessary that there should be a single agency for the issue of military intelligence to foreign applicants. Having become an object of so much interest to other powers, it is only prudent that the United States should carefully guard its military secrets from those who are not entitled to possess them.

An officer of large experience in ordnance matters writes us as follows: "I was glad to see your article on gun bursting. It is sound as a nut and will do lots of good. I can assure you, as an officer of as large experience in such matters as any in either Service, that you are entirely correct in your explanation of the cause of the explosion on the Iowa, and the Navy Department could do nothing wiser than to withdraw that peculiar finding of the board and publish your article in its place. Nothing, it seems to me, could be more short-sighted and demoralizing than to publish to the Service, as the cause of the explosion, not only a mere conjecture, but such a conjecture as that the powder had deteriorated; for the man behind the gun very naturally asks what guaranty is offered that such a process is not going on all the time. On the other hand, when he understands that the cause of the accident is a perfectly and easily remedied defect in the projectile, his confidence in the gun and ammunition is at once restored, even though he wonders a little at the tardy recognition of a defect fraught with such grave danger to ship and crew. You would be right, also, in suggesting that the defective shells be thrown overboard, providing there were any necessity for it, but there is not. All that is necessary is to recall the projectiles and cover the bases."

One striking thing about the annual reports of the commanders of the various military departments, several of which we have published, is that where they speak of the Army canteen at all they strongly favor its restoration. These officers, actuated by the keenest regard for the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, for whose condition they are responsible, and speaking from long experience in actual command of troops, are virtually unanimous in the belief that the abolition of the canteen was a grievous mistake and that its re-establishment would tend toward temperance and efficiency. Are not the views of these officers on a matter which vitally concerns the moral and physical well being of our soldiers rather more worthy of consideration than those of a few well disposed but misguided sentimentalists who hold that men's appetites can be regulated by act of Congress?

An important decision pertaining to resignations of graduates of the Military Academy from the Army was rendered by Secretary Root prior to his departure from the War Department. He has decided that the rule of having all Military Academy graduates serve eight years in the United States Service before they will be allowed, under any but the most exceptional circumstances to resign their commissions, will be strictly enforced in the future. As is well known the oath taken by Military Academy cadets upon entrance requires that they shall remain in the Army, counting their four years at the Academy, for eight years. This has never strictly been enforced until recently, when Secretary Root decided that he would refuse to accept the resignation of two officers who had not been out of the Academy the required four years.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed at the War Department at the manner in which the detail staff system is working. The difficulty that has been experienced in getting officers under the law to fill the vacancies in the Ordnance and Signal Corps has shown conclusively, according to high authorities in those branches of the Army, that the detail system is not a success as far as those departments are concerned. Dissatisfaction with the system as applied to the other staff departments of the Army is also being heard, and it is even intimated that some means will be taken soon to bring about a restoration to the former system of permanent assignments to the staff corps and departments.

By discarding the old bayonet scabbard and bayonet, made possible by the adoption of the rod bayonet for the new U.S. Springfield rifle, the soldier can carry an entrenching tool without any more weight than he at present carries. A combination spade and hatchet, designed by Gen. J. B. Babcock, U.S.A., having been tried with great success, a number of them are to be manufactured by the Ordnance Department and issued for further trial.

Referring to a recent expression in these columns that conditions in the Philippines were less satisfactory under civil rule than they were during the military administration, the Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks: "A change has come o'er the spirit of a military editor's dream. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which has been one of the most persistent and able of the thick and thin champions of our new colonial experiment, is beginning to have its misgivings. For five years past this vigilant sentinel on the battlements has been calling 'All's well' in and out of season, and has failed or refused to see signs which were evident and disquieting to so many others." Though the Plain Dealer criticizes the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it apparently neglects to read it or it would not be so mistaken as to our views regarding the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. We have always thought it a blunder and have said so time and again. The abolition of military authority was premature. The natives were not ready for the change. They had never known any law but the law of force. They scarcely knew the meaning of self-government and were almost totally unprepared for its responsibilities. Under the military administration established by the United States Army they had learned to respect American authority and were making substantial progress in education and industry, but the establishment of civil government has been followed by demoralizing political agitation under the leadership of ambitious natives, disorder has increased in many provinces and the hopeful conditions which formerly prevailed have been gravely impaired. Current despatches from Manila state that embezzlements, defalcations and other delinquencies have become so numerous among the employees of the civil government during the last year that the authorities have resolved to punish all such offenders to the full extent of the law. These crimes, the reports add, have had an extremely bad influence on the Filipinos, who are taught by native politicians that the Americans are bent on plundering them. We have repeatedly declared that if American rule in the Philippines were to be a success it must begin by giving the natives an absolutely honest administration capable of winning their confidence and co-operation. The military administration was of that character, and the integrity, accuracy, economy and promptness of its operations won the unqualified trust of the islanders. When the civil government came into power we ventured the opinion that in order to succeed it must hold fast to the method and policy of its military predecessor and that if it relaxed or abandoned them failure would be the inevitable result. Events have justified in great degree the apprehension with which we regarded the change from military to civil rule. In spite of the energetic efforts of Governor Taft conditions in the Philippines to-day are disquieting and disheartening, and largely, we believe, because the administration is less precise and more given to sheltering abuses under civil rule than it ever was under military control. The views of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this subject are well known everywhere except perhaps in the office of our Ohio contemporary. The whole difficulty originates in a foolish civilian distrust of military men and theories as to self-government which are wholly inapplicable to our seven millions of "fellow citizens" in the Philippines.

As illustrating the peril to which trade unionists expose themselves when they attempt to obstruct the work of the United States Government, peculiar interest attaches to a case which has recently arisen in the city of Cleveland. Major Dan C. Kingman, Eng. Corps, U.S.A., in charge of Ohio harbors on Lake Erie, appointed as engineer on the U.S. tug Quest an applicant who had passed a highly satisfactory civil service examination but who happened to be a non-union man. The law forbade any inquiries as to the man's religion, politics or affiliation with labor unions, and he was appointed solely because of his fitness as ascertained by the examining board. Major Kingman also appointed Capt. A. D. Stannard as master of the Quest, who is a trades unionist and who, upon learning that the engineer was a non-unionist, refused the command and the place was given to Capt. Frank T. Harlow. Captain Stannard was subsequently made master of the tug Marguerite, whereupon he and his crew set out to make trouble for the officers and crew of the Quest, boasting that they would drive every non-union man from the Government tug. When the two vessels met the Marguerite always blew what is known as the "scab whistle;" when the Quest blew the proper passing signals the Marguerite refused to answer them as required by law, and as the tugs approached each other the crew of the Marguerite rushed to the side to hurl curses and obscene epithets at the crew of the Quest. Finally one day Captain Stannard headed his vessel for the Quest and would have collided with her had it not been for the skillful handling of the Government boat. When these facts were placed before Major Kingman he instituted an investigation with the result that Captain Stannard was brought before the Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels on charges of conspiring to hinder an officer of the Government in the discharge of his duties. For that offense the statutes provide a maximum penalty of six years' imprisonment. Captain Stannard pleaded not guilty, but when confronted with evidence to show that he and his engineer had conspired to compel the engineer and crew of the Quest to give up their places and leave the city he pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Inspectors. Major Kingman demanded a conviction,

but stated that in view of Captain Stannard's youth, and because of a belief that in his zeal for organized labor he had overlooked that fact that he was committing an offense against the flag, he desired the Inspectors to make the penalty as light as their oaths would permit. The Inspectors in passing judgment pointed out for the benefit of all concerned that Government vessels are not a part of the merchant service and that an offense against such vessels is a far more serious matter than a similar act directed at vessels of another class. Captain Stannard's license was suspended for sixty days. There is a warning in this case which trades unionists cannot safely ignore. It is that the Government will not tolerate any arbitrary interference with its work, that it selects its employees solely for their fitness, regardless of their labor affiliations, that it will protect them in all their rights and that any attempt to obstruct them in the performance of their duties will be severely punished.

While normal conditions of peace and order have been established in Beirut, Syria, since the arrival there of our European Squadron, it is definitely stated that the Squadron will not be withdrawn from Turkish waters until the Ottoman Government manifests a more friendly regard for American interests. There are several important questions pending between the United States and Turkey which should have been settled long ago, but which have been kept open by the Sultan's exasperating policy of evasion and delay. The Government at Washington is resolved that these differences shall be adjusted, and under instructions from the State Department Mr. Leishman, United States Minister at Constantinople, has notified the Sultan to that effect. As usual, however, the Sultan is disposed to delay the negotiations still further, and it is evident that nothing but a firm and unmistakable policy on the part of the United States will bring him to terms. The continued presence of Rear Admiral Cotton's warships in Turkish waters is a forcible reminder to Turkey that there must be no more fooling and that it is time to do business. After the affair with Turkey is settled one of Admiral Cotton's warships, probably the Machias, will be detailed to convey Mr. Skinner, United States Consul at Marseilles, to Abyssinia for a personal conference with King Menelik, with a view to establishing closer trade relations between Abyssinia and the United States. It is the purpose of the Government to have Mr. Skinner land at Jubutit on the Gulf of Aden, and proceed thence to the Abyssinian capital, escorted by a small guard of marines. The United States is already in control of the Abyssinian markets so far as the trade in foreign goods is concerned, but it is believed that this trade can be largely increased if proper efforts are made, and the sending of a special envoy to confer with the King is regarded as a step in that direction. The appearance of an American warship in an Abyssinian port on a friendly mission will doubtless lead to results again exemplifying the principle that trade follows the flag.

Theodore J. Werner, late Acting Ensign, U.S.N., has written a letter to the New York Tribune protesting against any further general pension legislation which is at once vigorous and edifying. Mr. Werner holds that a man who lost a limb during the rebellion or is disabled by disease contracted in the Service, should have a pension liberal enough to keep him in comfort all his days, but he avows that thousands now drawing pensions came out of the Army in as good condition as when they went in, and that such persons are self-confessed paupers accepting charity. Continuing, Mr. Werner says: "When I entered the Service the Government agreed to pay me a certain sum a month and a ration, and in case I was disabled or killed in the performance of my duty to give to me or those dependent upon me a pension. I on my part agreed to give the Government faithful service as long as it was required of me. I came out of the war without a scratch and in as good condition as when I entered the Service. I was not in the rear, either, but in Admiral Farragut's squadron to the finish. At the end of nearly six years from my entry into the Service I received my honorable discharge and the Government had performed its part fairly, and the nation owed me nothing in the way of financial assistance of any kind. I am sixty-five years old, and as long as I am able to earn a living I don't propose to turn pauper, and that is what I would have to consider myself if I accepted a pension that I was not morally entitled to." As the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be entitled to a Service pension, in case the law authorizing it is passed, we cannot be accused of any prejudice against the veterans when we give our hearty approval, as we do, to what Mr. Werner has said.

Hon. William McAdoo, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in an interview published in the New York Times, speaks strongly of the value of the naval Service as an educational agency. He points out that many of the most capable of the enlisted men now in the Service entered it as unruly and unpromising boys who, under the discipline and helpful influence to which they were subjected, speedily developed into hardy, patriotic, self-respecting sailors. Neither the Army nor the Navy is designed as a reformatory institution, but both are builders of character and their standards of physical and intellectual fitness correspond to the highest ideals of American manhood. A boy possessed of vigorous health and a fair degree of intelligence who serves an appren-

ticeship in the Navy is a large gainer because of his experience, for the effect of the Service is to develop and strengthen all the manly qualities of his character, transforming him into a law-abiding, self-reliant citizen and fitting him for the competitions of life. In this way our military Services have operated as powerful adjuncts of our educational system, teaching the lessons of truthfulness, order, love of country and respect for authority to large bodies of young men who are thereby fitted for successful careers in civil pursuits. With the increase of the Army and Navy the range of their influence as educators is broadened, and in that one fact there is ample compensation for all the outlay involved in the growth of the two Services.

We are sure that Secretary Moody will be much commended for his recent decision that "The Star Spangled Banner," shall be regarded as the national air for flag raising and all other purposes for which a national air is employed in the Navy. For a good many years the Navy has been accustomed to saluting two airs as national airs, "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," a better supply of national airs than any other nation has been provided with. It is to be hoped the War Department will now follow suit in this matter and decide upon the same air for all its official functions. One more step in this direction should now be the learning, by officers and men of the naval force, of the words and music of this patriotic song. To carry this idea into effect it will be necessary for the Navy Department to provide each ship in commission with the words and music of "The Star Spangled Banner," to be kept within easy reach of every man on board and with frequent drills by the commanding officer in singing the National air. All naval apprentices should be carefully taught this air and its words, so that in a few years our naval ships could, on occasion, render the entire song with effect and accuracy. At the Naval Academy this should also be carried out, so that every officer in the Service may be able to sing this beautiful air with effect.

Secretary Moody's attention has been called to the fact that no monument marks the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris. If the bones of the naval hero can be found, Secretary Moody will order a warship to France to bring them home. John Paul Jones died at Paris September 12, 1792, or one hundred and eleven years ago. His body was deposited in a leaden casket in a vault in the Cemetery for Foreign Protestants by Governor Morris, who believed the Government of the United States would bring the remains home for final interment. This was not done, and now it is difficult, if not wholly impossible, to locate the remains with certainty. It is a shame to this country that the remains of America's greatest naval hero should have been left in foreign soil and that no monument should have been erected to his memory. In 1805 Napoleon, musing gloomily over the news from Trafalgar, asked Berthier: "How old was Paul Jones when he died?" Berthier said he did not know to a day, but thought he was forty-five years old—certainly not older than that. "Then," said Napoleon, "he did not fulfill his destiny. Had he lived to this time France might have had an admiral."

The United Service Gazette says: "Nobody appears to have the courage to say a word in defense of the War Office against the indictment contained in the report of the Royal Commission. On all sides there is an emphatic and almost angry demand for a drastic reform of the department. It is contended that the state of affairs revealed is hardly less serious than that which existed at the time of the Crimean War, and a great part of the enormous cost and the excessive prolongation of the war 'was due to causes which must be called preventable;' that the report is one long narrative of culpable neglect and disgraceful muddle, that it is 'very melancholy and humiliating reading,' and that the disclosure made is one 'in which moral obliquity and practical incompetence play an equal part.' These comments are chosen haphazard. It is well for Mr. Brodrick's peace of mind that Parliament is not in session, and Lord Lansdowne also, to judge by some of the criticism, may congratulate himself that several months must elapse before he can be called upon to defend again his War Office policy."

In considering courts-martial cases in the Army as an indication of criminal propensities on the part of soldiers, it should be remembered that a very large percentage of the offenses punished by courts-martial are purely disciplinary offenses and would not be noticed in civil life. General Kobbé estimates the percentage of such offenses in the Department of Dakota as high as 87 per cent. of the whole. In trials embracing 4,690 counts there were only 101 counts for offenses punishable by the civil criminal code. We have had occasion before to call attention to this fact, which it is well to bear in mind.

There are now several vacancies in the General Staff of the Army which will be filled soon after the return of the Secretary of War. There is one vacancy in the grade of colonel caused by the promotion of Col. Thomas H. Barry; one in the grade of lieutenant colonel, caused by the promotion of Lieut. Col. W. A. Simpson; and two in the grade of major, caused by the promotions of Majors Greene and Pratt. Colonel Greene is still acting as secretary to the General Staff.

S.O. 40, Navy Department, June 20, 1903, establishing new regulations for powder magazines and shell houses, was prepared by the Bureau of Ordnance and superseded all previous orders on the subject. It prescribes the most constant vigilance on the part of officers and men in charge, to insure the observance by the employees of the precautions necessary to avoid accident, and the most minute directions are given as to the storage and care of explosives, inspecting and inventorying them, etc., etc. The number of men to be employed in the magazines must never exceed the necessities of the case; they must wear while in the magazines, magazine dresses and shoes; must have no iron, steel, or articles of a combustible nature about their persons, and must only use wood or copper tools. Spermin or lard oil alone will be used for lighting purposes, unless electricity or gas is provided. The magazines and shell houses must be kept scrupulously clean; a sufficient space must be allowed around the barrels and boxes to allow free circulation of air to prevent injury from dampness. Powder in magazines must be kept only in barrels or boxes, and articles containing percussion matter must be kept in out buildings marked "Dangerous." The oldest serviceable powder must be issued first, except by special orders to the contrary. Powder barrels and boxes must never be opened, except when required for use, and no more than one barrel at a time. Before shipping powder by a vessel the hold must be examined to see that all iron bolt-heads, etc., are covered with sheet lead, leather, or old canvas; that the hold is clean swept and free from grit or dust. All empty shells before being filled must be thoroughly examined to see that they contain no dirt, grit and particles of loose powder. In addition to the general directions special instructions are given to govern the care and preservation of smokeless powders in magazines on shore. Constant and minute inspection is called for and the temperature and hygroscopic conditions of magazines containing smokeless powder must be constantly watched. The order is much too long for publication, but these extracts will give some idea of its character and scope. It is simply in the line of the strict and elaborate regulations which have always governed in ordnance matters and we quote from it merely to show those not familiar with the subject how exacting are the fire cautions taken in the Navy to prevent accidents from explosives.

Another vessel of the U.S. Navy, which has established a remarkably good record in target practice is the U.S. S. Indiana, Capt. W. H. Emory, which arrived at New York Sept. 20, and it is claimed with her type of guns surpassed all the records and standards made by other vessels. The Indiana broke the record for 6 and 8-inch guns, and made an average of 75 per cent. on hits. According to the unofficial report of the shooting, four bullseyes were made in succession with the 8-inch guns. Four types of guns were used in the practice—the 13-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch and 6-pounder rapid fire. In the cases of the two larger sizes of guns, especially good work was done under the conditions. The 13-inch mounts are of the old-fashioned hydraulic type, while those of all the new battleships are electrically controlled. The 8-inch turrets are operated by steam, and the records made by the pointers of these guns is better than those made by the most modern types of this size guns mounted in the most up-to-date way. With the 13-inch guns one pointer, Coxswain Riedel, established a new standard by making four hits in five minutes and twenty-one seconds. The 8-inch guns made an equally splendid record. Seaman Treanor made four hits in two minutes and sixteen seconds at 1,000 yards. With two 6-inch guns a new record was established also. Four hits were made in a minute by one gun, and 75 per cent. of all the shots fired by these guns were hits. The record of the 6-pounders was only second to that of the Illinois, which is the world's record. The target used was of canvas with a bullseye only about four feet square, and in the firing of the 8-inch guns all the four hits, which were made in record time, struck the bullseye.

In the cases of two enlisted men of the Army, tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Grant, Arizona, and found not guilty of manslaughter, not guilty of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill but guilty of joining in a fight, they were sentenced "to be confined at hard labor for six months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period." General Baldwin, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case the record shows that the testimony in the trial of another case, for the commission of the same offenses, by another man, was incorporated in the record by stipulation between the judge advocate, the counsel for the accused and the accused, and formed the only evidence presented to the court. The witnesses were present at the place where the case was tried and could have been called upon to be sworn and testify in the case, and the interest of the Government as well as the interests of the accused demanded that they should have been produced as witnesses. Their testimony was the best evidence and should have been properly presented to the court. The course pursued in this trial is unprecedented in the history of trials by courts-martial. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. The prisoners will be released from confinement and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Grant, Arizona, for duty."

The assignment of Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., as Military Attaché to the United States Embassy in London clearly reflects the ripe judgment and sound methods of the General Staff, on whose recommendation it was made. Captain Beacom is an officer of superb attainments and high character whose experience in command of troops and his diligent work as a student of military science give him an admirable equipment for the duties of the important post to which he has been detailed. It is particularly gratifying to believe that this assignment was made entirely without solicitation on Captain Beacom's part, and that it was determined solely with regard to merit and fitness. Captain Beacom sails from New York on the Umbria, Sept. 20, en route to his new post, where, we confidently predict, he will add fresh honors to his record and accomplish results of the highest usefulness to the Service.

Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., on Sept. 19 made an inspection of the Medical Department of the Navy Yard, New York, afterward spending several hours at the Naval Hospital, at Flushing avenue. Work on a new naval laboratory, to be erected on the hospital

grounds, at a cost of \$75,000, will be begun within a few weeks. The preliminary sketches have been approved for some time and it was expected that the contract would be given out and work under way before this. Just as soon as the plans are received bids will be advertised for, the contract awarded and work commenced. The building is to be simple in construction, but will be well equipped to handle the immense amount of medical supplies that the Navy sends to all parts of the world from this station. The building now occupied as a laboratory will, upon the completion of the new structure, be used to accommodate additional hospital patients.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., made an exhibition of youthful curiosity and enthusiasm at a college rush in Easton, Pa., which shows that he is out of place on the retired list. Having a son in the freshman class of Lafayette College, the General pressed forward too eagerly in watching a contest between his son's class and the sophomores. He was swept into the crowd, mistaken for a freshman or a sophomore, hustled, soaked over the head with bags of flour and converted into an excellent imitation of a white robed image of peace. Finally, as the General ducked and plunged for a clear space a pound of flour which a student in an upper window flung out landed on his hat. He finally disentangled himself from the rush, and when the students discovered who the liberally flour-decorated individual was they gave the General a rousing cheer.

The companies of the 5th U.S. Infantry, which arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., a few days since from the Philippines, have now got comfortably settled. Each company is arranging for a library and reading room, and all have placed orders for billiard or pool tables for the use of the men. The different companies on Sept. 22 drew their new uniforms, and hereafter the olive drab or blue dress uniforms will be worn exclusively. There has been much friendly rivalry between the companies to draw their new uniforms first. Company B, commanded by Lieut. Paul W. Beck, was the first to do this and thus have the honor of being the first company of not only the regiment, but of the Army, it is claimed, to be so equipped.

The Solace arrived at San Francisco this week from Manila and Honolulu, with several officers of the Marine Corps, who will remain in this country. The officers of the Marine Corps reported to the Navy Department as having arrived on the Solace are Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, Capt. Harold C. Snyder, Lieuts. Rush R. Wallace, jr., John W. McClaskey, George H. Mather, Giles Bishop and Louis G. Miller. Plans are now being formulated at the Marine Corps headquarters to allow of the sending to the St. Louis Exposition next year of two companies of Marines. It is probable that Major J. E. Mahoney, who has been ordered home from the Philippines, will command this battalion, and that Capt. W. H. Clifford and A. S. Williams will each command a company.

The following is a copy of an unsigned postal card received this week by the General Staff of the Army: "General Staff, War Department, Washington, D.C. Sea Girt. New York State, 2,988; Regulars, 2,761. Any company in the New York Guard can outshoot any company in the Regulars." The National Guard of New York has certainly demonstrated beyond peradventure its ability to pick out a team capable of winning out at long ranges in any competition. This was shown at Sea Girt and at Bisley. At the latter place at least half of the "All American Team" was from the New York National Guard. It is doubtful, however, if the boast made in the above postal card could be made good in a contest between Regulars and Militia, company for company as they stand, for all around Service shooting.

The Navy Department has made the following announcement anent the excerpt from a letter received by an officer in the Bureau of Navigation regarding the remarkable target practice of the Indiana off Martha's Vineyard, which we published Sept. 19: "The man behind the Indiana's 8-inch gun who put four successive shots through the bullseye of the 17-foot by 21-foot target at 1,400 to 1,600 yards range was Henry Ward Treanor, seaman, enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., where his parents now live, in July, 1901. He was born in New York and has been a gun pointer since Jan. 1 last. This practice took place Sept. 14 off Martha's Vineyard."

The report of injuries to the destroyer Lawrence was, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Navigation, incorrect. She had heavy weather but did not suffer any strain or leaks. The Board of Inspection and Survey has completed the special trial of the destroyer Bainbridge. The Decatur will be similarly tried in about a week. The trial of the Bainbridge is said to have been eminently successful, although the official report of the board has not yet been received by the Navy Department. The Chicago has been ordered to Boston and will be there during the visit of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of London, England.

An important addition to the commissary of the Navy was authorized this week upon recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation in the way of an emergency ration exactly similar to that adopted for use in the Army. This ration, which is put in one-pound cans of small bulk, is sufficient to support one man for twenty-four hours, and is very palatable. The Navy Department has decided to carry on each vessel in commission a sufficient quantity of the emergency ration for the subsistence of every man in the ship's complement for seven days. That is, if a vessel carries 500 men she will have on board 3,500 emergency rations. They will be used in practice drills when the boats are manned and away from the ship for any considerable period.

Mr. William Bremer, for whom the town of Bremerton, Washington, is named, and who owns most of the land adjoining the naval station at Bremerton upon which are located the saloons which have exercised such a demoralizing effect upon the yard, was at the Navy Department this week for the purpose of offering to sell to the Government all his holdings at Bremerton. He saw both Secretary Moody and Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in reference

to the matter, and it is thought possible that Secretary Moody will recommend the purchase to Congress.

Notwithstanding that the Secretary of the Navy was authorized by the last Congress to expend the sum of \$50,000 in experimenting with submarine torpedoes and submarine torpedo boats, Secretary Moody has decided not to expend any of this sum for that purpose until satisfactory results have been obtained with the boats already built and now under trial. The Board of Inspection under Capt. C. J. Train, U.S.N., will test the submarines already ready for trial, and it will depend upon the reports of this board as to the expenditure of the experimental sum.

It is now a certainty that Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will go to sea in a few weeks and relieve Captain Converse in command of the battleship Illinois. Admiral Bradford applied for this duty several months ago, but it has not been definitely known until this week that his application had been approved, and that he would go to sea so soon. It is thought probable that either Capt. William Swift or Captain Converse will be selected to succeed Admiral Bradford as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

There is excellent reason for believing that Secretary Moody will recommend in his annual report that Congress authorize not less than fifty additional warrant machinists for the Navy. The need for warrant machinists becomes more and more imperative every day, and the increase of fifty is approved by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. There are now several candidates for appointment to this grade who have already passed the examination, and are waiting vacancies, who will be immediately given warrants in case Congress grants the increase to be asked.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications recently made an allotment for the construction and test of the Crozier wire-wound gun, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it can be used with advantage as a type in the Army. It will be remembered that Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who is the inventor of this gun, last year gave the Government all patent rights to his invention. It is probable that this gun will be tested in competition with the Brown wire-wound gun, which is of the same general type.

Examinations are now in progress at the Marine Barracks in Washington of candidates for commissions as 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Some weeks ago the names of the fifteen candidates designated for this examination were printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Another examination of importance now being held is that of warrant officers for commissions as ensign in the Navy. We have also printed the names of warrant officers who have applied for the privilege of taking this examination.

The second class of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Army, consisting of twenty-three members, is now being examined at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. The first class, as we have stated, consisted at first of thirteen members, but seven of these failed physically. It is hoped by the authorities at the War Department that a sufficient number of candidates will qualify during the present examinations entirely to fill the vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant surgeon.

Secretary Moody will probably recommend to Congress this year that the good conduct medals awarded Marines shall carry with them the same increase in pay as is authorized for good conduct medals in the Navy. The injustice caused by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that Marines receiving good conduct medals were not entitled by law to the seventy-five cents a month extra pay is apparent to the Secretary.

The work at Fort Casey, Port Townsend, Wash., is progressing and it is estimated that the work at the present time is 60 per cent. completed. The stone-work, which is the big feature in the construction work, will be entirely finished this month. Five buildings are under roof, of the eighteen comprising the contract. These five are field officers' quarters, lieutenants' quarters, guard house, administration building and store house.

A military parade by United States troops, Illinois National Guard, militia from contiguous States and local uniformed organizations is to be a feature of the celebration of the centennial of Chicago Sept. 20. The butchering of 100,000 cattle is to be another feature of the occasion. Chicago's civic history dates from the establishment of Fort Dearborn Aug. 17, 1803.

James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, is delivering a course of seven lectures this autumn before the graduating class at West Point on the following subjects: "Ancient Civilizations," "Grecian Civilizations," "Roman Civilization," "Modern Europe," "England's Contribution to Civilization," and "Western Civilization."

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court-martial which recently tried 2d Lieut. F. L. Rucker, Philippine Scouts, on the charge of embezzlement. Lieutenant Rucker was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to dismissal from the Army. The case has not yet been acted upon by Judge Advocate General Davis.

Gunners Frank Rorschack and L. J. Wallace are being examined at the Washington Navy Yard for a commission as ensign in the Navy, and Gunner C. B. Babson at Mare Island, and Gunner Miles Joyce on the European Station. These are all the warrant officers who have applied to take the examination this year.

The War Department has received the report of the examining board for enlisted men at Fort Leavenworth in the case of twelve of the forty-nine candidates to be examined, these twelve having all failed. The remainder of the reports will soon be made by the board.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A most brilliant society function was the wedding of Miss Mary Edith Moody and Lieut. Guy Eugene Buckner, 9th U.S. Inf., in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Martinsville, Indiana, Wednesday evening, Sept. 16 at 8 o'clock, the Rev. M. R. Gillespie officiating with the Episcopal ring service. Misses Bernice Guthridge, Hazel Tower, bridesmaids; Miss Hattie Bogle, maid of honor; little Grace Moody, flower girl; Capt. Emmet F. Brauch, Lieut. Harry F. Dutton, Indiana National Guard, groomsmen; Lieut. George W. Harris, 9th U.S. Inf., best man; Master Ralph Minton, ring bearer. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. E. M. Moody, followed the church ceremonies. Lieutenant and Mrs. Buckner will spend their honeymoon visiting relatives in the State and in Chicago, starting on their journey East Sept. 29. Lieutenant Buckner to report for duty at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 3.

Mrs. John T. Glenn, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of her daughter, Isa Urquhart, to Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, 6th U.S. Inf., the marriage to take place on Nov. 11.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Horace J. Hooton, of Roxbury, Mass., Monday evening, Sept. 21, when his only daughter, Marion, became the bride of Lieut. Philip Wales Lauriat, U.S. R.C.S. The bride's gown was made of cloth brought by the groom from the West Indies. His brother officers of the Seminole served as ushers—Captains Wadsworth and Rogers, Lieutenants Adams, Crozier, Camden and Windram. The couple will reside in Porto Rico, where Lieutenant Lauriat is stationed. The bride was formerly a member of Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., named to honor the Navy.

The marriage of Miss Edith Miller, sister of Capt. Chas. Crawford, 20th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Art. Corps, took place at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, at four o'clock. Lieut. and Mrs. Casad will be at home at Fort Riley after Sept. 30.

Miss Rosemary Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and granddaughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, it is reported from Washington, is engaged to Lieut. John W. Wright, U.S.A. Lieutenant Wright arrived in New York from the Philippines on the transport Kilpatrick recently, and is now stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y. Friends of both families say that when Lieutenant Wright was in Washington he was a frequent visitor at the Grant and Sartoris homes, being a great favorite of Mrs. Grant during her last years.

A cable from Honolulu says that James W. Brewster, of Elizabeth, N.J., one of the family of carriage manufacturers of New York, has married Miss Melane Afong, youngest daughter of the Chinese capitalist. They left for Shanghai on their honeymoon. Miss Afong is one of thirteen daughters, all pretty and accomplished. Her mother is a Hawaiian. Afong, the father, returned to China about fifteen years ago, but he settled half of his large fortune on his wife and daughters, each of them getting \$250,000 in her own right. One of the girls married Capt. Wm. H. Whiting, U.S.N., another recently married Lieutenant Dougherty, U.S.A., and five are married to Honolulu merchants.

Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Ensign John Wesley Timmons, U.S.N., were married at Washington, D.C., Sept. 19 in the residence of the bride's parents. Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., who came from Annapolis for the occasion, performed the ceremony. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and ferns and bride's roses. The bride was given away by her father. There were no attendants. Bride and bridegroom took their places under a bower of palms, studded with white roses, which was arranged in a tower window. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over taffeta, with a long train. She wore no ornaments, not even a flower in her hair, which was coiled low upon her neck. Her bouquet was a shower of bride's roses, lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Only the relatives and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, about seventy-five in all, attended the wedding. An orchestra played softly throughout the ceremony and breakfast. Ensign and Mrs. Timmons left on an afternoon train for a short wedding journey. After their return they will be at the New York Navy Yard for some time. Ensign Timmons is an aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Barker.

An engagement, but just now announced, is that of Miss Clara Wadleigh, daughter of Captain and Mrs. George H. Wadleigh, and Mr. Charles Drew, a son of Mr. Edward Drew, who has been for thirty years at the head of the Chinese Custom Service in Canton. The Wadleighs have, since the Captain's retirement, been living in Lexington, Mass., and the marriage will take place from their home there in the late winter or early spring. Mr. Drew enjoys the proud distinction of being a graduate of both Harvard and the Institute of Technology, receiving a degree from the latter college of B.S. He was for many months in Cuba surveying Sir William Van Horn's railroad between Havana and Santiago, where he made such a reputation for himself that he was selected as one of the engineers on that gigantic piece of modern engineering, the tunnel of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The engagement was recently announced of Mr. Dallas Bache Wainwright, jr., and Miss Aspinwall, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Aspinwall of Washington. Mr. Wainwright is the elder son of D. B. Wainwright, the assistant superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and is himself in the same department. He is also on his mother's side a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. The engagement was announced at Shelter Island Heights, where the Aspinwalls have a charming country home.

Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel Torbert Kent were married at Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William T. Kent, of the Inspector General's Department. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small company of near relatives and friends by the Rev. G. Freeland Peter, of St. Mark's Church. The rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and roses. The color scheme for the parlors was white, while the dining room was red. The bride was very becomingly robed in a white just dress trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white roses. Preceding the ceremony the wedding march was played by Mr. William B. Trapp, organist of St. Mark's, and immediately after refreshments were served from a buffet table decorated with flowers and shaded lights. After a

short wedding tour Lieutenant and Mrs. Curtis will go to Madison, Wis., the home of the groom, and from there to Fort Crook to join the 22d Infantry, which will leave that post about Oct. 25 for San Francisco en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Curtis is a sister of Lieut. Wm. A. Kent, of the 23d Inf.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Bartlett, U.S.A., retired announce the marriage of their son, William Holmes Chambers, to Miss Edith Mary Morris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, at Seattle, Sept. 23, at Bonnie Cotte, the residence of Mr. Charles Black.

Miss Elsie G. Pillsbury, daughter of Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Edward B. Richardson, of Boston, at Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 24. The ceremony was performed in the quaint little Union Chapel, in Norman avenue. Miss Jessie Langmaid, of Boston, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Ayer and Miss Margaret Lemoyne. Mr. Otis W. Richardson, of Boston, was best man. Captain Pillsbury gave the bride away. After the ceremony the newly married couple received their friends and later departed on a wedding trip. On their return they will reside in Boston. Among those invited were Rear Admiral and the Misses Johnson, Colonel Pope, U.S.M.C., and Commander and Misses Kearney.

Mr. James Hugh Kimball, of Chicago, who was married on Sept. 7, is the only son of the late Chief Engr. James B. Kimball, U.S.N., grandson of the late Hon. John B. Rice, of Chicago, and brother of Mrs. H. J. Reilly and Mrs. C. C. Farmer.

Miss Gretchen Miller, of New York city, and Lewis Dunham Boggs were married on Sept. 16 in St. John's Episcopal church at Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J. Mr. Boggs is a son of the late Robert Morris Boggs, a nephew of General J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., and the late Admiral Charles Boggs, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs will reside in Brooklyn.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Denike, of the 1st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was married to Mrs. A. L. Embury at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 22. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church. Mrs. Embury is the widow of Col. A. L. Embury, who was formerly an officer of the Eagle Troop of Westchester Cavalry. After a trip Colonel and Mrs. Denike will return to White Plains where they are to reside.

Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, who is to be married to Captain Fred W. Sladen, 14th U.S. Inf., in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, N.Y., on October 8, has chosen her sister, Miss Caryl Lefferts, to be her maid of honor. Her bridesmaids will be the Misses Antoinette W. Maclay, Blanche Morrell, Florence Waring, Henrietta Aitken, Bertha Schefer and Gertrude Hall. Capt. Robert E. Callan, U.S.A., will be best man. The ushers will be Lieut. William G. Doane, U.S.A.; Lieut. William D. Connor, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles P. Echols, U.S.A.; Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., U.S.A.; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A.; Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, U.S.A., and Messrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, Frank Sladen and Fredrick Swift.

Mrs. Laura L. Taylor of 1447 Carr lane, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. Otto Kohlhaase, U.S.N., stationed at Mare Island, were married in St. Louis Sept. 19. The bride was the widow of the late Lieut. Edward Taylor, who was killed by a train in Manila, P.I., where he was stationed during the Spanish-American War. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Balmer. The residence of Mrs. Taylor's parents was most elaborately and appropriately decorated for the wedding. The most novel feature of the decorations was the arrangement of the respective emblems of the two branches of the military—the Army and Navy. The same idea was carried out in a wedding breakfast, served immediately after the ceremony. Rev. William W. Newell, pastor of Compton Hill Congregational Church officiated. There were no attendants on either side, as only the near relatives and friends of the principals were present. Dr. and Mrs. Kohlhaase left St. Louis for Washington, D.C., on a noon train, and will remain during the winter in Washington, where they have taken apartments in the Ebbitt House.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Laney M. Mitchell, 2d U.S. Inf., who committed suicide at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 17, by shooting himself with a revolver, was a private in Co. E, 20th U.S. Inf., May 27, 1899, to July 6, 1901. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the 2d Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and was a native of Missouri. At the time of his death he was one of the new class of student officers of the General Service and Staff College. He used a Colt's revolver, shooting himself through the heart, while his wife was out calling on some friends. He made out a check for the amount of money he had in the bank, payable to his wife, and pinned this with a money order received from Manila, and addressed them to Mrs. Mitchell, but said nothing of his reasons for the suicide. Lieutenant Mitchell was only married Aug. 24, and he and his bride only arrived at Leavenworth from their wedding trip the latter part of August last.

Lieut. Henry F. Reich, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Rockville, Md., on Sept. 14. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State to the Naval Academy Sept. 27, 1870. He was commissioned ensign in July, 1875, master in March, 1881, lieutenant, junior grade, in March, 1883, and was placed on the retired list in June, 1885, for incapacity incident to the Service.

Juliet Bond McLellan, widow of the late Major Hayden McLellan, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Abercrombie, D.D., and sister to the wife of Pay Director J. Bayard Redfield, U.S. Navy, died in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19. Major McLellan was a paymaster in the Army in the Civil War, and he and his wife were well known to many officers of both Services and their families. They have resided in California and the State of Washington for many years, when the Major was agent of the Pacific Coast S.S. Co., at the time of his death.

Col. C. V. Deland, one of the oldest and best known newspaper men in New York, died in Jackson, Mich., Sept. 21, after a long illness. Colonel Deland served through the Civil War and was made brevet brigadier general of the United States Volunteers in 1865 for bravery and meritorious service.

Major John Howard Ackerman, who died in New York city Sept. 19, claimed the distinction of being one of the first men to captain a steam vessel entering the

harbor of San Francisco. He was in the gold fields during the excitement following the first discovery of gold in 1849. Subsequently he joined the forces of Gen. John C. Fremont and performed signal service for him, on one occasion riding one hundred and fifty miles on horseback in a single day with a message from him to another camp. At the outbreak of the Civil War he came to New York and enlisted with the 12th New York Volunteers, receiving a commission as captain. He served with the Army of the Potomac almost continuously until the close of the war, being once wounded in the knee. A wife, one son and a daughter survive him.

Lieut. John V. Green, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., on Sept. 20, where he went some time since for the benefit of his health. Lieutenant Green was born at Middleton, Wis., Jan. 3, 1872. He was the only son of Col. John Green, of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteers, a distinguished officer of the late Civil War. Lieutenant Green lived in Madison, Wis., twenty-two years and was a student in the State university in both the literary and law departments. He practiced law from his graduation until the outbreak of the War with Spain, when he enlisted in the Wisconsin 2d Regiment and went to Chickamauga and thence to Porto Rico. After his muster out he sought service in the Philippines and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 34th U.S. Volunteers. He served two years in the islands and when his regiment left for home, remained at Manila several months as provost marshal. He returned to the State in October, 1901. Sept. 23, 1901, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Artillery Corps and promoted 1st lieutenant Feb. 21, 1903. Lieutenant Green's return from the Philippines was by way of Alaska, and while on that coast he contracted a severe cold from which he never fully recovered. His station at Fort Terry, Long Island Sound, aggravated his trouble and resulted in his being sent to the Army hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., where he died Sept. 20, 1903. His remains will be brought to Madison, Wis., for interment. Lieutenant Green was for some years an officer of the State National Guard and he was also an officer of the university battalion of cadets.

Funeral services over the remains of Lieut. William W. Ficus, of the 19th Inf., U.S.A., who died of fever in the Philippines in January, 1902, and whose remains were brought home, were held in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20. The casket, draped with the national colors, was carried by bearers chosen from the Association of Veterans of the Philippine Wars. A guard of honor from the same body, with members of the National Guard who served in the Philippines, acted as escort.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Frank Marble, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marble arrived at New York from Liverpool Sept. 20.

Capt. T. O. Murphy, U.S.A., and family have left Vancouver Barracks on a three months' leave, which will be spent in the East. They go for the present to Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. John N. Straat left Fort Niobrara Thursday, Sept. 17, for Fort Brady, Mich., where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Roberts until after the Riley maneuvers.

Mrs. H. E. Kimball, widow of Chief Engr. James B. Kimball, U.S.N., will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Reilly, at 1408 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. H. D. Rucker, U.S.A., and the Misses Rucker have returned to their home in Jefferson place, Washington, from Nonquit, Mass., where they passed the summer with Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan.

Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., has been ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Dixie and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. E. Abbott, 12th Cav., a member of this year's class of the Staff College, who has been spending his leave of absence at Annapolis, Md., has left for San Francisco, where he will sail for the Philippines to join his regiment.

Lieut. Comdr. William Nelson Little, U.S.N., who has been ordered for duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. Minneapolis will, when that vessel is placed in commission, report for duty as fleet engineer of the Atlantic Training Squadron.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Sept. 23: Surg. John J. Snyder, U.S.N.; Gen. M. C. Foote, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. L. Dodge, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. K. Wilson, U.S.A.; Capt. A. S. Bickham, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A.; Surg. J. S. Taylor, U.S.N.; Civil Eng. C. W. Parks, U.S.N.; Lieut. S. W. Cook, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. R. Shook, U.S.A.; Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. C. Dieffenback, U.S.N.; Surg. Chas. H. Delancy, U.S.N.; Major E. R. Hills, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. M. Fales, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. S. Pike, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. L. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry; Lieut. C. C. Allen, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. L. James, U.S.A.; Capt. F. H. Sargent, U.S.A.; Capt. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A.; Lieut. M. E. Locke, U.S.A.; Capt. E. E. Gayle, U.S.A.; Capt. S. F. Botoms, U.S.A.; Comdr. C. G. Bowman, U.S.N.; Capt. W. F. Creary, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. S. Hamilton, U.S.A.; Capt. C. H. Arnold, U.S.N., and Paym. Geo. Brown, jr., U.S.N.

Major P. F. Netto, an engineer in the Army of Brazil, is visiting this country for the purpose of studying our methods. Accompanied by his secretary he is making a tour of the principal cities of this country as a special agent of the Brazilian government for the purpose of studying all types of the modern army equipment manufactured in this country. Brazil being about to make extensive improvement in her military equipment and fortifications, Major Netto expects to recommend the purchase of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment as a result of his visit. His investigations will include the study of oil as fuel, electric power and works, factories, steam turbines, etc. Before leaving for a trip to the Pacific coast, Major Netto is visiting the smokeless powder factories, being charged with the mission of arranging with an American concern for the erection of a plant in Brazil which, he believes, will be done in a short time. Major Netto was secretary of the Army Club at Rio, and also secretary of General Benjamin Constant, the leader of the movement that overthrew monarchy in Brazil. He has already visited Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. As the Brazilians intend to build a tunnel to connect Rio de Janeiro Bay with the city of Rio, Major Netto will examine the tunnel works of the Boston and Maine railroad and the tunnel connecting New York with New Jersey now building.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 5th U.S. Inf., at Governor's Island, N.Y., Sept. 14.

Captain French, U.S.A., will be the guest of Capt. A. W. Butt at the Dupont during his stay in Washington.

A son, Andrew Kerwin Malone, was born to the wife of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 19.

Mrs. Rivers, wife of Major Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., is the guest of Mrs. Louis S. Morris at 2115 O street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Carter, wife of General Carter, at her home in 21st street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Greely and the Misses Greely, wife and daughters of Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., are still at their cottage in Clarke county, Va., where they have passed the summer.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Admiral Scott, U.S.N., will pass the coming winter with her grandson and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scott, at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant Commander George, U.S.N., and Mrs. George are visiting Admiral Wallace, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wallace at their home, 1727 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

Capt. W. S. Howland, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, lately commanding the steamer Forward at Charleston, S.C., is spending a two months' leave in the North and will be located for a month at 28 Sanford avenue, Flushing, L.I.

Hon. William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico, with his family are at the Grafton Hotel, Washington. Governor Hunt will return to Porto Rico. Mrs. Hunt and her children will pass two months in Washington before joining her husband for the winter.

A wide circle of friends will welcome Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., to Washington, where he has been ordered to report for duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, on Oct. 1. Commander Dunn has been on duty at the Department several times previously.

Among the changes authorized by the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, and of which the Department was informed by a cable from Manila, is the detail of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin, to command the U.S.S. Isla de Cuba, relieving Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker of that duty.

Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., with his family has joined the naval colony in Washington for the winter. He has taken possession of a residence in Connecticut avenue, adjoining the British Embassy. Mrs. Harris has arrived from Elizabeth, N.J., having recently returned from Narragansett Pier, where she spent the summer.

Comdr. Jas. R. Selfridge, U.S.N., at present on duty at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, has been designated for duty as ordnance officer of the Boston Navy Yard, and as president of the Board of Inspection at that yard. His detachment from the War College will take effect on the first of October. Commander Selfridge relieves Capt. Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., at present on the Board of Inspection.

Miss Elizabeth Young will have as her bridesmaids Miss Margaret Knight, daughter of Major John G. D. Knight, U.S.A., Miss Kelly, of Springfield, Ohio, Miss Klein, of St. Louis, Miss Gertrude Bayne and Miss Edith Needham, of Washington, D.C. The ushers will all be officers of Lieutenant Hannay's regiment, the 22d Infantry. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of Oct. 17, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of General Young.

One of the saddest occurrences in naval life for a long time is the home coming of Lieut. Edward Moale, who arrived on the Chicago with a case of what is called "extreme dementia," and was taken to an asylum upon his arrival. Lieutenant Moale is the son of Colonel Edward Moale, U.S.A., retired, on duty for many years in California. That troubles never come singly is realized in this case, for at the time that Mr. Moale returned home his wife was with their child, who was lying dangerously ill with pneumonia.

The naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, is soon to have a new commandant, and Captain Dunlap will be succeeded by Captain Manney. During their stay of a year in San Juan, Captain and Mrs. Dunlap have made so many friends that the little American colony there are loath to give them up and regard their departure with much sincere regret. Without doubt, however, the San Juan contingent already contemplate the change with a certain degree of equanimity, their regrets only tempered with the certainty that Captain and Mrs. Manney will not fail to win their hearts and become greatly liked, as has been the case wherever they have been stationed.

Sir Henry Blake, who has just been promoted from the Governorship of Hong Kong to that of Ceylon, which is worth about \$50,000 a year in emoluments, is pleasantly remembered by many officers of our Navy because of the good they shown toward them and their country at the time they were in Hong Kong, just before sailing for the capture of the Philippines. Youghai, his country place in County Cork, Ireland, is well known as the birthplace and home of Sir Walter Raleigh, and many relics of Sir Walter and Queen Elizabeth are preserved there. Spenser, the Poet Laureate of Queen Elizabeth, and author of the "Faery Queen," was married at Youghai, the wedding breakfast being given by his friend Sir Walter Raleigh, with whom he often stayed there.

At the third annual convention of the Department of Pennsylvania, Society of Spanish War Veterans, held at Philadelphia, Pa., a few weeks since, the following comrades and shipmates were elected to the positions as herein designated: Senior vice department commander, Major J. P. Kennedy, Camp No. 220, Blairsville; junior vice department commander, Capt. Horace M. Ebert, Camp No. 264, Pottstown; department quartermaster general, Col. N. E. Schraud, Camp No. 91, 1011 N. 6th street, Philadelphia; department inspector general, Capt. E. Laubenstein, Camp No. 14, Harrisburg; department surgeon general, Col. T. M. Stafford, Camp No. 208, Towanda; judge advocate, Capt. Charles Spangler, Camp No. 4, Allentown; department chaplain, Rev. Thomas J. Goodwin, Camp No. 91, Philadelphia. Members council of administration: Capt. W. H. Black, Camp No. 228, Doylestown; Lieut. S. H. Crawford, Camp No. 21, Philadelphia; Lieut. T. Y. Donahue, Camp No. 224, Philadelphia; Capt. Arthur Wagner, Camp No. 4, Allentown.

Surgeon J. W. Baker, U.S.N., is at 606 Center street, Newton, Mass.

Lieut. Gilbert Chase is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dennis S. Biggs, of Williamston, N.C.

Col. E. B. Bolton, U.S.A., on two months' leave, should be addressed at Kansas City, Mo.

Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., has left Washington, D. C., and is now at 50 West 58th street, New York city.

Major and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, U.S.A., left Jefferson Barracks to join their new station, Fort Riley, Sept. 25.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., commander of the Atlantic Training Squadron, visited the New York Navy Yard Sept. 21.

Col. J. A. Buchanan, 24th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty in Porto Rico, has changed station under recent promotion to Helena, Montana.

Miss Stebbins, of Seattle, was on Sept. 12 visiting with Capt. and Mrs. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington.

Miss Katharine Burnham, of Norwich, Conn., has been visiting several days with Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

Major A. Slaker, Art. Corps., and Mrs. Slaker have gone to Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Major Slaker will assume command of that post, relieving Col. Luigi Loma.

Mrs. Mentz, who with her daughter has been spending the summer at Jamestown, Conanicut Island, returned last week to their quarters at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Alfred gave a pleasant dancing party at their residence, Bremerton, Washington, Sept. 11, to the officers and ladies of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and of the visiting ships. The navy yard band furnished the music.

Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, visited the Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 19, on his way to Washington from Albany. He took a look at the Hancock and afterwards he went on board the monitor Florida.

Coxswain John Ellsworth and Seaman Ernest Turner, U.S.N., will be court-martialed for alleged complicity in smuggling aboard the Olympia, at Norfolk, a barrel of alcohol, the explosion of which killed a corporal of marines and a seaman on Sept. 12.

Medical Director and Mrs. Franklin B. Stephenson, who have been in their country home at Chocoma, N.H., in the White Mountains, returned this week to Boston. Dr. Mrs. and Miss Stephenson will be at the Bellevue Hotel until they are ready to open their winter home in Boston.

Major J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., will be in command of the battalion of Marines at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. The battalion is to be made up of two companies having about 100 officers and men in each. Major Mahoney is at present on duty in the Philippines, but has been ordered to the United States.

One of the recent departures for the Philippines among the wives of naval officers is Mrs. Fyffe, wife of Paymaster Fyffe of the Raleigh. Mrs. Fyffe, who was in England during the stay of her husband's ship in British waters, sailed last week from Southampton for Hong Kong by the P. & O. steamship which goes via Suez.

Paymaster Thos. S. Jewett, U.S.N., has been spending his hot weather leave at the Royal Palace, Atlantic City, but has returned to duty prepared for the winter campaign of hard work and a sea voyage to follow in the course of another year. Paymaster Jewett is the assistant to the General Storekeeper at the New York Navy Yard.

According to Newport, R.I., advices, an effort is being made to induce Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, to allow the use of his name by the Republican party as a candidate for Mayor of Newport at the elections in November. The movement was started by Lorillard Spencer, who is getting business men and politicians to sign a request to the Admiral to accede to their wishes.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Capt. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., of the Bennington; Mrs. Huff, wife of Ensign Huff of the Bennington; Mrs. Palmer, wife of Lieut. Palmer of the Marblehead, and Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Almy of the Marblehead, arrived in Bremerton, Washington, Sept. 5, and will make their homes in Charleston while the ships of the squadron are at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Pvt. John Dowd, Company A, 9th Inf., U.S.A., who, it is alleged shot and killed William Crowley, a civilian at the Allegheny arsenal several weeks ago, will be tried by a G.C.M., of which Col. Jas. Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., is president. Lieut. R. W. Drury, U.S.A., on Sept. 22, testified that Dowd had been sent to guard special property. Crowley, with others, was trying to steal it. Dowd ordered Crowley to halt. He failed to answer the challenge and the soldier fired his piece.

Mrs. Thom Williamson and her daughters, Mrs. Hancock and Miss Nannie Williamson, who have been at the Brexton, Atlantic City, all summer, left there the first week of this month and are now located on the Tennyaltown Road, just outside of Washington, where they will remain until cool weather makes it possible for Mrs. Williamson to return to their home at 2006 R street. Chief Engineer Williamson's younger son, Price, is one of the fourth classmen at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Marcus Miller returned to West Newton, Mass., last week from Jamestown, R.I., where she has been spending a part of the summer. She is, with her little son, Clifford, staying with her mother, Mrs. Fyffe, in that part of town that was named by the residents, "The Navy Yard," after Admiral Kimberly and Admiral Fyffe located side by side on one of the slightly hills from which a view of all the country round is found. Mrs. Miller will remain with her mother through the fall.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, who has been abroad for some months and is now in Italy, proposes to return to this country in the course of the next few weeks and will probably join Mrs. Newcomb at the Jordan White Sulphur Springs. He has during his trip through Europe given much attention to the methods in vogue in the various observatories on the Continent, and will possibly embody his observations in a report to the Secretary of the Navy. Now that the question of control over the Naval Observatory is again before the Secretary it is not improbable that Professor Newcomb will have something to say in the matter, and by reason of his long experience his view will have much weight.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reamey, arrived at New York city on the Kroonland Sept. 21.

Comdr. W. B. Newman, U.S.N., has left Woodland, N.Y., for his home at 31 Myers street, Hackensack, N.J.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, is in Cleveland, O., where his address is 267 St. Clair street.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Art. Corps., at Fort Monroe, Va., on Sept. 16, 1903.

A son was born to the wife of Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Wright Powell, U.S.N., at Germantown, Pa., Sept. 15.

A daughter, Eleanor S. Sullivan, was born to the wife of Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., at Key West, Fla., Aug. 4, last.

A daughter, Mary Laning Palmer, was born to the wife of Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 18.

Capt. W. C. Brown, 1st U.S. Cav., left Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, for West Point, Ky., to attend both these maneuvers and those at Fort Riley, Kas. He took luncheon with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 19.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton and her sister, Miss C. N. Miller, have returned from Jamestown, R.I., and are preparing to move to Denver by the 1st of December.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, 8th Inf., sailed on the S.S. Ponce for Porto Rico, to take command of the Porto Rican regiment. His address will be San Juan, P.R.

Major Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, U.S.A., will spend a short leave at Ocean View, Cape May County, N.J., upon his return to the United States in October, from Manila.

Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Weston have moved from 1137 New Hampshire avenue to their new home, 1810 Cincinnati street, N.W., Washington.

William Mackabee, a sailor who began his career in the Navy in 1817 as an apprentice on the frigate Constitution, celebrated his one hundredth birthday the other day at the Naval Home in Philadelphia.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., his brothers and sister, wishing to preserve the Grant homestead in Galena, Ill., have given it to the city authorities, who will probably convert it into a hospital.

The Misses Eastman, daughters of the late Captain Eastman, U.S.N., have moved from 18th and K streets, N.W., to 1634 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, where they will open their school October 1.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Major William H. Baldwin, U.S.A., on duty in Manila, will move from Berkeley to Asbury street, San Jose, Cal., Oct. 1, accompanied by her children and sister, Miss Clara Townsend, of New York.

Major and Mrs. William A. Nichols and Miss Nichols are with Mrs. Frank Wheaton for a short time, at No. 2433 Columbia road, Washington, before settling themselves for the winter. Major Nichols is now on duty in the Inspector General's Office.

Ueberrall publishes an excellent portrait of the new Prussian War Minister, Lieut. Gen. v. Elnem, "named v. Rothmalen," who is one of the youngest generals of his rank in the German army. He is in his fifty-first year, and, according to the portrait, his years sit very lightly upon him.

Two hundred members of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, England, left London Sept. 23 for Liverpool to embark on board the Dominion Line steamer Mayflower, for Boston, Mass. Prior to the departure of the artillerymen, Lieutenant Colonel, the Earl of Denbigh, commanding, paraded the company.

The new plebe officers of the battalion of midshipmen, who have been appointed recently, are as follows: Midshipman commandant of the battalion, S. B. McKinney; captain and adjutant, L. H. Maxfield; commanders of the four divisions, George F. Clay, W. W. Lawrence, C. T. Page, and C. E. Miller. These plebe officers will serve until Oct. 1, when the Academic year begins.

Among the candidates designated by Secretary Moody for examination to fill existing vacancies in the corps of Naval Paymasters, is a son of the late Lieut. David McRitchie, U.S.N. Many will remember "Captain" McRitchie of the Tallapoosa, and will be pleased to learn that there is a prospect of that name resuming its place on the Navy list. Mr. McRitchie is a native of Wiscasset, Me.

Capt. Wm. H. Reeder, U.S.N., will soon be relieved of command of the training ship Hartford, and will assume the command of the U.S.S. Indiana, relieving Capt. Wm. H. Emory, of the command of that vessel. It is understood that Comdr. T. E. D. W. Veeder will receive the assignment to command the Hartford as the relief of Captain Reeder. Commander Veeder is now on duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

The Duke of Roxburghe, whose approaching marriage to Miss Golet, the American heiress, with a fortune reported at \$25,000,000, has been announced, is first cousin to the Duke of Marlborough. He is twenty-seven years of age, and served with the Household Cavalry in South Africa, afterwards accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales on their colonial tour. The Duke is the eighth of his line; he succeeded to the title in 1892.

Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., gave an enjoyable at home reception on the U.S.S. Nipsic, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, Sept. 10, to the officers and ladies of the yard and the visiting fleet. A number of guests were also present from Seattle and Tacoma. The ship was nicely draped with flags for the occasion. Dancing was enjoyed, the music being furnished by the navy yard band, after which luncheon was served.

"I notice in the Sept. 12 issue of your excellent paper," writes a Cavalry officer, "a very complimentary notice of the pamphlet entitled 'An Historical Sketch of the 21st Infantry,' etc. I happen to know that this pamphlet was compiled by Capt. W. M. Morrow, Adj., 21st Infantry, one of the bravest of its officers. There is no more popular officer in the Army, and General Bell said of him, 'I consider him a model for young officers of the Service.'"

Lieut. Comdr. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty at the Trigg Works as Inspector of Machinery, has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as Inspector of the Galveston, that vessel having been transferred to that yard for completion. Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck has also been transferred to the Norfolk Yard for similar duty connected with the Galveston. These officers will be attached to the yard, but will not be directed to perform any other duty than that connected with the completion of the Galveston.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., are at Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. and Miss Deering have returned to their home in Q street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. George E. Glenn and her sister, Miss Foote, have returned to 122 Madison avenue, New York City.

Lieutenant Commander Takeshita, of the Japanese Legation, has returned from his vacation to Washington, D.C.

Among the court-martial cases to come before President Roosevelt next week will be those of Cadets James G. Steese and William A. Gance, both recommended for dismissal by a G.C.M.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., has returned from New York, and has taken possession of her home on Connecticut avenue, near K street.

Mrs. A. C. Girard, wife of Colonel Girard, U.S.A., has returned from a visit to Manila, P.I., to Washington, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Koerper, wife of Colonel Koerper, U.S.A., retired at 2234 Q street, N.W.

Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th U.S. Cav., has been found guilty of absence without leave by a G.C.M., and sentenced to be confined within the limit of his station for six months, and to forfeit fifty dollars of his pay for the same period.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A., now in Manila, and Miss Phyllis Hartmann are at Murray Hill, Flushing, L.I., and are the guests of the S. W. McCreerys, pending the arrival of Captain Hartmann, who is expected to sail on the next transport from Manila.

Mrs. Wheaton, widow of the late Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., with her sister, Miss C. N. Miller, have returned from Jamestown, R.I., where they passed the summer, and are breaking up their home in Washington, and will go to live in Denver, Colo., by Dec. 1. Their many warm friends regret their departure from Washington.

9TH INFANTRY TABLET UNVEILED.

The exercises of unveiling a tablet by the LeRay de Chaumont chapter, D.A.R., to the officers and men of the 9th U.S. Infantry, who lost their lives during the campaigns in Cuba, China and the Philippines were successfully carried out at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., the present home of the 9th, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 17. LeRay de Chaumont chapter of Watertown, N.Y., attended to the number of 120, besides a number of guests, a good delegation from Adams chapter, and the people of the vicinity gathered in large numbers.

The exercises opened with music by the regimental band, followed by prayer by Mrs. George Hooker of the chapter; presentation address by Mrs. Louis Lansing, vice-regent, who acted for the regent, Mrs. Ellis, who was unable to be present; unveiling of the tablet by Miss Mary L. Gilbert; response and acceptance by Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf.; a poem written by Mrs. William Allen, sister of Captain Anderson, read by W. H. Stevens. These were followed by addresses by General Robe, Mrs. Little, the New York State regent, and Miss Forsyth, ex-vice-president general. The exercises closed with a benediction by Chaplain E. P. Newton, 9th U.S. Inf.

As soon as the exercises were closed at the stand the troops marched to the old parade ground for review, and here occurred something very unique in the annals of the Army, the committee of the D.A.R., who had arranged for the exercises, being appointed by Colonel Regan as reviewing officers. The regiment standing at attention, while the band from its place on the right of the line played a march. Colonel Regan and his staff accompanying the committee, which consisted of Mrs. Louis Lansing, Miss Mary Gilbert, Miss Flora Peck and Mrs. W. W. Conde, passed in front and then down the rear of the line reviewing the troops. They then took their stations in front of the ranks of the ladies of the D.A.R., with the officers of the regiment, while the troops marched by. It was said that this was the third time in the history of the Army when ladies had been granted the honor of reviewing the troops. It was done in token of the deep appreciation felt by the regiment for the act of these ladies in commemorating in enduring bronze the names of their dead comrades. After the review, the ladies of the regiment entertained the visiting ladies at the Colonel's headquarters with light refreshments, and a social hour was passed in which all visitors were delightfully entertained by the officers of the post and their wives.

Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy the dismissal of Midshipman Hugh Clarendon Fry, of North Carolina, of the Fourth Class, for misconduct.

ARMY RECES APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, to be colonel, Sept. 22, 1903, vice Lippincott, retired; Major Edwin T. Gardner, to be lieutenant colonel, Sept. 22, 1903, vice Wilcox, promoted; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, to be major, Sept. 22, 1903, vice Gardner, promoted.

To be Chaplains.

Rev. Andrew C. Murphy, of Illinois, Sept. 17, 1903, vice Kelly, retired; Rev. David Law Fleming, of Colorado, (late chaplain, 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.), Sept. 18, 1903, vice McKee, resigned.

Cavalry.

To be captain: 1st Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., Sept. 19, 1903, vice Fenton, 13th Cav., detailed as paymaster.

To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. John A. Degen, 4th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903, vice Brees, 12th Cav., detailed to Signal Corps; Arthur M. Pickel, 12th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903, vice Johnston, 15th Cav., detailed to Signal Corps; Brice, P. Disque, 5th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903, vice Hemphill, 3d Cav., detailed to Signal Corps; Alvin S. Perkins, 11th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903, vice Butler, 1st Cav., detailed to Signal Corps; Robert M. Barton, 9th Cav., Sept. 19, 1903, vice Hall, 5th Cav., promoted.

Artillery.

To be major: Capt. Edward E. Gayle, Aug. 14, 1903, vice White, detailed as assistant adjutant general.

To be captains: 1st Lieuts. James F. Howell, Aug. 3, 1903, vice White, promoted; John C. Goodfellow, Aug. 4, 1903, vice Weaver, promoted; John I. Geary, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Hoyle, promoted; Guy T. Scott, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Adams, promoted; Morrell M. Mills, Aug. 11, 1903, vice Marsh, promoted; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Aug. 14, 1903, vice Woodward, promoted; Edward Carpenter, Aug. 14, 1903, vice Gayle, promoted; Henry M. Merriam, Aug. 27, 1903, vice Chase, detailed as paymaster.

To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. William H. Wilson,

Aug. 3, 1903, vice Howell, promoted; Edward D. Powers, Aug. 4, 1903, vice Goodfellow, promoted; Nathan J. Shelton, Aug. 7, 1903, vice Gignoux, resigned.

Infantry.

To be majors: Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903, vice Starr, 25th Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general; Edwin P. Pendleton, 3d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903, vice Lunning, 25th Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general; Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., Sept. 3, 1903, vice Leggett, 21st Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general. To be captains: 1st Lieuts. Harry A. Eaton, 8th Inf. (subject to examination), Aug. 22, 1903, vice Weigel, 11th Inf., detailed as quartermaster; Campbell King, 1st Inf., Aug. 26, 1903, vice Wright, 7th Inf., promoted; Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903, vice Hardin, 18th Inf., promoted; George C. Martin, 2d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903, vice Pendleton, 3d Inf., promoted; Robert C. Van Horn, 12th Inf., Aug. 27, 1903, vice Creary, 12th Inf., detailed as paymaster; Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Sept. 3, 1903, vice Leonhauser, 25th Inf., promoted; Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., Sept. 14, 1903, vice Perry, 30th Inf., retired.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

S.O. SEPT. 24, W.D.

Capt. Edward Kimmel, A.C., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 12th Cav., is extended twenty-one days.

Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., relieved duty District of Porto Rico, and to join his regiment at Fort Harrison, Mont.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Chas. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Mathew E. Seville, 25th Inf.

Major Wm. W. Gray, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army, at the annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13 to 15.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. J. A. Degen, to 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. N. Pickel, to 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. B. P. Disque, to 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. A. S. Perkins, to 1st Cav.

G.O. 19, SEPT. 18, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 100, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, July 9, 1903, is amended to read as follows:

16. Service practice will be held with 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch B.L. rifles and 12-inch mortars three times a year in the first, second and fourth quarters, except that in the Artillery districts of San Juan, New Orleans, Key West, Savannah, Pensacola and San Diego the practice will be held in the second, third and fourth quarters. Five rounds with each of the above pieces will constitute a series to be fired on each occasion. Except for rapid fire guns, the first round of each series will be a trial shot, and will not be considered in determining the score of total hits or in computing the time allowed for the series (see paragraph 21). Trial shots must be fired on the day the practice is held.

II. Paragraph 627, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

627. A purchase of supplies or engagement of services will be made—

1. By contract "reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof." Agreements of this character only are termed "contracts" in these regulations.

2. By written proposal and written acceptance.

3. By oral agreement.

The first method will be used when the consideration is \$3,000 or more, whatever may be the length of time required for the full performance of the contract; also when the consideration is over \$250 but less than \$3,000 and the contract cannot be fully performed within thirty days from its date.

The second method may be used when the consideration is less than \$3,000 and delivery or performance is to be completed within thirty days from date of award; also when the consideration is not more than \$250, whatever may be the time required for delivery or performance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 20, SEPT. 19, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The 30th Battery, Field Artillery, will be relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, so as to arrive there as soon as practicable after the barracks now being constructed there are ready for occupancy.

II. So much of General Orders, No. 7, War Department, Aug. 25, 1903, as directs Troops G and H, 3d Cavalry, to proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, for station, is revoked, and the troops will remain in the Department of the Colorado.

G.O. 21, SEPT. 21, WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Orders, No. 93, July 6, 1901, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, is revoked, and paragraph 132 of the Regulations for the Army Transport Service is amended to read as follows:

132. Saloon mess.—Authorized adults and children over twelve years of age traveling as first class passengers will be charged for subsistence \$1 per day while on shipboard; children over five and under twelve years, 50 cents; and children under five years free. The transport quartermaster and commissary and the transport surgeon will be charged \$1 per diem each for subsistence. Ship's officers' mess.—All authorized adults and children over twelve years of age traveling as second-class passengers will be charged for subsistence 75 cents per day while on shipboard; children over five and under twelve years 37 1/2 cents; and children under five years free. In no case will the cost of articles of food consumed in the saloon, ships' and petty officers' messes exceed \$1, 75 and 50 cents, respectively.

This order is to be in effect and apply from the time of sailing to all transports at sea on this date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 22, SEPT. 22, WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Orders, No. 156, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 29, 1901, is modified to read as follows:

The following distribution of stations of the thirty batteries of Field Artillery authorized by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, is announced:

Fort Sheridan, Ill..... 2 Near Buffalo, N.Y..... 2
Vancouver Bks., Wash..... 2 Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. 2
Fort Leavenworth, Kas..... 2 Fort Ethan Allen, Vt..... 2
Fort Sam Houston, Tex..... 2 Fort Hamilton, N.Y..... 2
Fort Snelling, Minn..... 2 Fort Myer, Va..... 2
Presidio of San Fran., Cal. 2 Philippine Islands..... 3
Fort Riley, Kas..... 5

Until such time as accommodations can be provided at

the stations named the following distribution of field batteries will prevail:

Fort Sheridan, Ill..... 2 Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. 1
Fort Snelling, Minn..... 2 Fort Ethan Allen, Vt..... 2
Vancouver Bks., Wash..... 2 Fort Hamilton, N.Y..... 1
Presidio of San Fran., Cal. 2 Fort Myer, Va..... 2
Fort Leavenworth, Kas..... 2 Philippine Islands..... 3
Fort Riley, Kas..... 5 Fort Douglas, Utah..... 2
Fort Sam Houston, Tex..... 2

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 10, SEPT. 17, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Hereafter, in making purchases from the hospital fund articles of the ration, if for sale, must be purchased from the Subsistence Department, and no article from the special diet allowance will be purchased from any other source so long as the Subsistence Department has it in stock.

II. Circular, No. 43, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 29, 1901, is revoked, and hereafter the purchase of ice is authorized from the fund of forty cents per diem appropriated for special diet to enlisted patients in hospitals who are too sick to subsist on the Army ration.

CIRCULAR 11, SEPT. 18, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter of the Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office Department, relative to the use of penalty envelopes or penalty slips by the post exchange at West Point, N.Y., for forwarding articles of uniform and equipment to officers and enlisted men of the Army.

After reviewing the facts of the case, the Assistant Attorney General in conclusion says: "It is my opinion that articles bought at a post exchange should not be sent free through the mails to buyers. The purchase is a personal transaction so far as the purchaser is concerned, and immediately after it is consummated the merchandise is private property, whether consumed through the mails or otherwise. The purchaser has the right to state whether he wants his goods sent by freight, express or mail, and if the post exchange is not under obligations to pay the freight or express charges, as is evident from the regulations above quoted, which authorize the adding of such charges to the cost of the articles, the Post-Office Department is certainly not under obligations to assume the expense of such transportation if the mails are used therefor. To do so would simply lessen the price of the article to the purchaser at the expense of the Government."

CIRCULAR 15, SEPT. 14, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

The Chief of Engineers invites the attention of officers of the Corps of Engineers to the desirability of an exact compliance with Revised Statutes, 1784, the intent and purport of which may have been overlooked by officers, owing to the long period intervening since the passage of the act in 1870.

By command of Brigadier General Gillespie:
FREDERICK V. ABBOT, Major, C.E.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 17, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The troops which arrived Sept. 17 from the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman are assigned to stations as follows:

The 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, will encamp at the Presidio of San Francisco until transportation is arranged, when it will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The 10th Infantry having been assigned to this department will take station at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco.

The 7th Infantry having been designated for service in the Philippine Islands is relieved from duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect Oct. 1, and will embark on the transport Sherman sailing on that date.

The instructions from these headquarters, dated July 31, 1903, to the C.O., Artillery District of San Diego, directing the 30th and 115th Companies, Coast Artillery, San Diego Barracks, to occupy the camp prepared for them at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is confirmed.

The change of station of these companies to Fort Rosecrans, in furtherance of G.O. No. 125, A.G.O., Sept. 21, 1901, went into effect Aug. 6, 1903.

The headquarters of the Artillery District will remain at San Diego until further orders.

CIRCULAR 26, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Beginning with the current quarter the report required under paragraph 400, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 43, A.G.O., 1903, will be made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the office of the Artillery Inspector. In quarterly reports of district commanders all questions will be answered completely, and not by reference to previous reports.

By command of Major General Chaffee:
C. G. STARR, Major of Infantry, A.A.G.

G.O. 28, SEPT. 17, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The following organizations will proceed, by rail, from their respective stations in the Department of Lakes, and be assembled on Sept. 26 in camp near West Point, Hardin County, Ky., to participate in the maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of that place:

Fort Brady, Michigan.—Battalion Staff, and Companies A and C, 1st Inf.
Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee.—Co. K, 3d Inf.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—2d Battalion, 3d Inf.
Fort Sheridan, Illinois.—3d Battalion, 20th Inf., and the 14th and 21st Batteries, F.A.
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.—Headquarters, Band, Battalion Staff, and Companies A, B, D, L and M, 3d Inf.
Fort Wayne, Michigan.—Headquarters, Band, Battalion Staff, and Cos. F, G and H, 1st Inf.

G.O. 29, SEPT. 17, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Directs the following organizations of militia to assemble at their home stations and proceed by rail to West Point, Hardin county, Ky., so as to arrive on Oct. 1, 1903, and participate in the maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of the above named place.

Indiana.—1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry, 1st Battery Artillery, Hospital Corps, Signal Corps.
Kentucky.—3d Infantry, 3d Infantry, Battery A, Battery B, Battery C.
Michigan.—1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry, 1st Ind. Battalion.
Wisconsin.—1st Infantry,
Ohio.—8th Infantry.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 18, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.A.G., is relieved as adjutant general of this department to enable him to comply with Par. 24, S.O. 4, c.s., W.D.

Major Hunter Liggett, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 36, SEPT. 17, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The 22d Infantry is relieved from duty in this department, to take effect on the date of departure from its present station, and will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., timing departure so as to arrive there Oct. 25, 1903, for embarkation on the transport sailing on or about Oct. 31, 1903, for service in the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 37, SEPT. 18, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general at these headquarters.

GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

ORDERS NO. 18, SEPT. 15, 1903.

Upon his own request Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf.,

is relieved from duty as assistant instructor, Department of Law, and Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., is detailed for duty in his stead.

G.O. 78, JULY 31, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
A provisional battalion of Philippine Scouts, composed of the following companies, will be organized for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo.: 4th Company (Macabebes), 24th Company (Ilocanas), 30th Company, Tagalogs, 47th Company (Visayans). These companies will be mobilized at Caloccan, Province of Rizal, P.I., for the purpose of drill and instruction, reporting, upon arrival, to Major Frank del Carrington, 1st Inf., who is assigned to command the battalion. Orders will issue later directing the battalion to proceed to the United States.

G.O. 79, AUG. 1, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
On a report of inspection of the Military Hospital at Sorsogon, Sorsogon, that effective sterilizing of water is accomplished by boiling and that the use of the Waterhouse Forbes Sterilizer thereafter is unnecessary, the use of the above mentioned sterilizer will be restricted to field service, as originally intended.

G.O. 80, AUG. 7, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The organizations which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1, 1903, will, upon arrival in the division be disposed for stations to be designated by department commanders as follows:

In the Department of Luzon: Headquarters, band and two troops of the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, to be designated by the squadron commander.

In the Department of the Visayas: The two remaining troops of the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry.

The 1st and 2d Squadrons, 5th Cavalry, the 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, and the 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at present stations and rendezvous in Manila in time to embark on the transport due to sail for San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15.

G.O. 81, AUG. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The following named contract dental surgeons will report by letter to the commanding generals of the respective departments for assignment to duty: Department of Luzon: Clarence E. Lauderdale, Hugo C. Rietz, John A. McAllister, William H. Ware and F. Homer Wolven. Department of the Visayas: Julian R. Bernheim, George L. Mason and John D. Milliken. Department of Mindanao: S. Davis Boak, Ralph W. Waddell, George H. Casaday and Franklin F. Wing. Hereafter the movements of the dental surgeons will be regulated by commanders of the departments to which they are assigned.

G.O. 82, AUG. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Relates to the filling of vacancies in civilian positions above the grade of mere laborer.

G.O. 83, AUG. 13, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Directs that typewriting machines, the property of the quartermaster's department, will, in every case, be invoiced to the succeeding quartermaster, if troops returning are relieved by a new organization, otherwise, they will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of the department on proper invoices and receipts.

G.O. 84, AUG. 14, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
First Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., is, upon his own request, relieved as aide-de-camp to the major general commanding, to take effect Aug. 31, 1903, and will proceed by first available transportation thereafter to Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty. Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., A.A.G., is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A.

G.O. 48, AUG. 5, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The 19th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna, for station.

G.O. 49, AUG. 5, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Major Charles R. Tyler, 1st Lieut. Claude S. Fries, battalion adjt., and Company I, 27th Infantry, now at Caloccan, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station.

G.O. 50, AUG. 6, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Announces that the season for target practice for 1903 by troops serving in this department, will begin on Oct. 1 and end on Dec. 15.

G.O. 51, AUG. 12, DEPT. OF LUZON.
First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., Aid-de-Camp, is directed to take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department, during the illness of Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, U.S. Army. By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 52, AUG. 12, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is detailed for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the Department, and will report accordingly.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 53, AUG. 12, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Before a G.C.M. which convened at Manila, Luzon., of which Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., was president and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav.

Charge—"Absence without leave."

Specification—"In that 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., being on duty as commissary officer, Mariquina River Guard, and stationed at Mariquina, Rizal, P.I., did wilfully and without permission from proper authority, absent himself from his duties and station from about 9 o'clock p.m., July 22, 1903, till about 9 o'clock p.m., July 23, 1903."

To which charge and specification the accused, 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Guilty;" to the charge, "Guilty."

Findings.—Of the specification, "Guilty;" of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him, the said 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., "To be confined to the limits of his station for six months and to forfeit fifty dollars of his pay per month for the same period."

In the foregoing case the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 54, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Major Herbert E. Tuthery, inspector general, having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department, relieving Major Hobart K. Bailey, inspector general.

G.O. 55, AUG. 17, DEPT. OF LUZON.
First Lieut. William P. Stoekey, C.E., having reported, is announced as engineer officer of the department, relieving Capt. Spencer Cosby, C.E.

G.O. 46, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
First Lieut. F. H. Burton, 29th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting ordnance officer of the department, vice 1st Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 14th Inf., who is announced as acting ordnance officer of the department.

G.O. 45, AUG. 11, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
Major James N. Allison, commissary, is relieved from duty as chief commissary of the Department.
In relieving Major Allison, the department commander, General Wint, expresses entire satisfaction with the performance of his duties as chief commissary of the department.
Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.
The following named officers of the General Staff are detailed to attend the Army maneuvers to be held at West Point, Ky.: Major William P. Duvall, Art. Corps; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf. The following named officers of the General Staff are detailed to attend the Army maneuvers to be held at Fort Riley, Kas.: Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav.; A.A.G.; Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 25th Inf.; Capt. Peyton C. March, A.C. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., is detailed to act as an umpire during the Army maneuvers to be held at West Point, Ky. (Sept. 22, W.D.)
Major W. P. Evans, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., is detailed as a member of the Army retreating board to meet at the War Department, Washington, vice Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, relieved. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major Hobart K. Bailey, U.S. Inf., inspector general, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will repair to Washington, and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Post Q.M. Sergt. George Luberoff (appointed Sept. 15, 1903, from sergeant, Co. E, 17th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Manila for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. James Pullar (appointed Sept. 15, 1903, from battalion sergeant major, 8th Inf.), now at Columbus Barracks, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)
Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. R. A. Amador, to take effect as soon after Nov. 1, 1903, as a medical officer shall have arrived at Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve him, and he is granted permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (Sept. 17, W.D.)
Contract Surg. Bruce E. Foulkes will proceed to Camp W. H. Osbourne, American Lake, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 9, D. Col.)

Capt. Howard W. French, U.S. Inf., Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington for further instructions. (Sept. 22, W.D.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wirth, upon the abandonment of the post at Cienfuegos, Cuba, will proceed to Fort Niobrara for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Henry G. Cole, commissary, will proceed to West Point, Ky., for duty as assistant to Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, during the Army maneuvers to be held at that place. (Sept. 9, D.L.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Ordnance Sergt. Edward A. Gehrmann will proceed to Fort Hunt, Va. (Sept. 23, W.D.)
Ordnance Sergt. Ottomar Schmalzel, now at Fort Wingate, N.M., to Fort Apache, Ariz.; Ordnance Sergt. Walter Peacock, now at Fort Apache, Ariz., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Ordnance Sergt. Isaac B. Lewis, now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort Wingate, N.M.; Ordnance Sergt. Lewis N. Prentice, now at Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort McRee, Fla. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum will proceed from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty to accompany troops in the field. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)
Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg. (Sept. 17, W.D.)
Contract Surg. Henry D. Brown is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., vice 1st Lieut. James I. Mabey, asst. surg., relieved. (Sept. 17, W.D.)
Contract Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed about Sept. 17 to Fort Crook for temporary duty for such time as may be required not to exceed three weeks. (Sept. 14, D.M.)

First Lieut. Major A. W. Shockey, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Meade, S.D. (Sept. 18, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surgeon general, chief surgeon, Department of the Columbia, will proceed to the following named posts on official business pertaining to the sanitary and medical inspection thereof, and upon the completion of this duty will rejoin his proper station: Boise Barracks, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Wright, Fort Lawton, Fort Worden, Fort Flieger, Fort Casey, Fort Stevens, Fort Columbia, Vancouver Barracks. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Sept. 14, is granted Major William P. Kendall, surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

The retirement from active service Sept. 22, 1903, of Col. Henry Lippincott, asst. surg. general, by operation of law, is announced. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., relieved. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Col. William C. Gorgas, asst. surg. general, will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for permanent duty as chief surgeon. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 5, Aug. 20, 1903, W.D., as assigns Major Harry O. Perley, surg., to duty at Fort Riley, Kas., is amended so as to direct Major Perley, upon the expiration of his present leave, to proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. general, now on sick leave at San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will assume charge of the medical supply depot at San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. general, who will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. Capt. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army and will assume charge of the field medical supply depot in connection with the Army Medical School and as recorder of the Army medical examining board. Major George M. Wells, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., and will then proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg., upon his relief from duty at Honolulu, will proceed to Manila for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Charles W. Fenton, U.S. Cav., paymaster, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)
Capt. Seymour Howell, paymaster, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, will proceed to West Point, Ky., and report on the morning of Oct. 8, 1903, for duty pertaining to the payment of the militia troops encamped at that place. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, U.S. Inf., paymaster, upon his relief from duty at St. Louis, Mo., by Capt. James Canby, paymaster, will proceed to West Point, Ky., for duty pertaining to the payment of the militia troops encamped at that place. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect not later than Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
The 1st Battalion of Engineers will, on or about Sept. 23, 1903, proceed by marching from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas., to participate in the coming maneuvers to be held at the latter post. (Sept. 11, D.M.)
Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 7, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Peek, C.E. (Sept. 22, D.E.)
Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 7, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Peek, C.E. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.
The records of Company D, Signal Corps, now at Fort Gibson, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska. The station of this company, now at Fort Gibson, Alaska, is hereby changed to Fort Egbert, Alaska. No change in the present stations of the personnel of this company is authorized by this order. (Sept. 4, D. Col.)
Company B, Signal Corps, now at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., is designated for duty at the maneuvers of the Department of the Lakes, at West Point, Ky., beginning Sept. 25, 1903, and upon the completion of duties there to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to participate in the maneuvers of the Department of the Missouri, beginning Oct. 19, 1903. This company will contain not less than 50 and not more than 60 enlisted men, the majority of which to be telegraph operators. It will be under the command of Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps. 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, is temporarily relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., and attached to Co. B, Signal Corps, under command of Captain Hepburn. (Sept. 1, Sig. Office.)

The following named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps of the Army: 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Voria, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpke, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Goroon Johnston, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, 9th Inf. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, U.S.A., will proceed from New London, Conn., to New York City, and report for temporary duty as signal officer of the department. (Sept. 22, D.E.)
The following named officers of the Signal Corps will proceed to the places designated after their respective names and report for duty as indicated: 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, U.S. Cav., now on leave, to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Voria, U.S. Inf., to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, U.S. Inf., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty pertaining to the Army maneuvers. 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, U.S. Cav., now on leave, to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, U.S. Cav., now on leave, to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. 1st Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, U.S. Inf., to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

CAVALRY.
1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.
Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., to take effect Sept. 30, 1903. (Sept. 12, D.T.)
3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.
The following transfers are made in the 3d Cavalry: 1st Lieut. William B. Cowin, from Troop C to Troop A; 1st Lieut. Consuelo A. Seosane, from Troop A to Troop C; 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, from Troop A to Troop C; 2d Lieut. David B. Talley, from Troop C to Troop A. (Sept. 19, W.D.)
Troop A, 3d Cavalry, will stand relieved from further duty in the Yellowstone National Park about Sept. 20, and will return by marching to its station, Fort Assiniboine. (Sept. 18, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.
First Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., not later than Sept. 25, and report for temporary duty, to relieve the officers of the 2d Infantry. (Sept. 16, D.M.)
Having been promoted to the grade of colonel, Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and will proceed to join his regiment. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.
Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5th Cav., from duty at Fort Riley, and will join his regiment at Fort Logan, Colo. (Sept. 18, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., is assigned to Fort Huachuca. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)
Major Franklin O. Johnson, 5th Cav., is assigned to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)
Second Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., having reported, is assigned temporarily to Fort Grant, Ariz., for station. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)
Second Lieut. Dorsey B. Rodney, 5th Cav., now at Fort Logan, Colo., having been assigned to Troop M, will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 14, D. Colo.)

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cavalry: 1st Lieut. Malin Craig, from Troop I to Troop K; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, from Troop K to Troop I. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.
First Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav., from duty with the 6th Cavalry, and will join his proper station. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

The band of the 7th Cavalry, which is to be relieved from duty with the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., on Oct. 5 next, and then proceed to Nashville to attend the Horse Fair there, will remain at Nashville until the night of Oct. 10, when it will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., to attend the Alabama State Fair, and there remain until about Oct. 24, when it will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

The troop 7th Cavalry ordered to attend the Horse Fair at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6 to 10, will, at its close, proceed to Birmingham, Ala., to attend the Alabama State Fair from Oct. 15 to 24, 1903, after which the troop will return to Camp George H. Thomas. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.
The headquarters and band, 8th Cavalry, and five troops of Cavalry to be selected by the post commander, will proceed by rail from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to West Point, Ky., timing their departure so as to arrive there on the 26th. (Sept. 11, D.M.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.
Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., will report at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty until further orders. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., is further extended three months. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Major Henry H. Ludlow, A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. David Price, from the unassigned list to the 110th Co.; Capt. Frank W. Coe, from the 110th Co., to the unassigned list. Captain Price will join his company. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Coast and Field Artillery: 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, from the 51st Co. to the 19th Battery; 1st Lieut. George Deles, from the unassigned list to the 51st Co. Lieutenant Donnelly will join the battery to which transferred. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Coast and Field Artillery: 1st Lieut. John B. Murphy, from the 29th Co. to the 13th Battery; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, from the unassigned list to the 29th Co. (Lieutenant Murphy will proceed to join the battery to which transferred. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

The 21st Company, Coast Artillery, on its arrival in the United States from Cuba, to take station at Fort McHenry, Md., instead of at Fort Mott, N.J. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

Col. S. M. Mills, A.C., will proceed from Fort Preble, Me., to report Sept. 30, 1903, for conference with the department commander upon matters concerning the recent Army and Navy maneuvers. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 5, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C. (Sept. 21, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 5, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, A.C. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Apple, A.C., Fort D. A. Russell. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. P. Robinson, A.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

The following transfers and assignment are made in the Coast Artillery: 1st Lieut. Richard H. Williams, from the 77th Co. to the 19th Co.; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, from the 19th Co. to the 77th Co.; 2d Lieut. John E. Munroe, from the 96th Co. to the 45th Co.; 2d Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, from the 45th Co. to the 74th Co.; 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker is assigned to the 96th Co. Lieutenants Williams and Munroe will join the companies to which they are transferred. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

The following will be sent to the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 25, 1903, to take the course for gunnery specialists: 1st Sergt. James E. Hall, 125th Co., Fort Trumbull; Sergt. Jacob M. Row, 5th Co., Fort Screven; Sergt. John A. Pixley, 11th Co., Key West Barracks; Sergt. Edward E. Feehley and Hans August Madsen, 16th Co., Fort Fremont; Sergt. George M. Hausman, 43d Co., Fort Terry; Sergt. Jacob Bernson, 59th Co., 2d Div. Sergt. Edward N. Jerry, 88th Co., Fort Mansfield; Corpl. Claude L. Kishler, 44th Co., Fort Washington; Corpl. Joseph Twyman, 47th Co., Fort Hunt; Corpl. Wilton A. Ward, 53d Co., Fort Rodman; Corpl. Norman N. Pearson, 115th Co., San Diego Barracks; Corpl. Thomas M. R. Herron, 123d Co., Fort Hamilton; Mechanic Walter H. Woods, 107th Co., Fort Preble; Mechanic George W. Brown, 114th Co., Fort Totten; Pvt. Edward E. McCartney, 4th Co., Jackson Barracks; Pvt. George E. Eikington, 34th Co., Fort Stevens; Sergt. William A. Wampler, 15th Co., Fort Barrancas; Sergt. Erasmus G. Johnson, 6th Co., Coast Art., and Edward J. Cullen, 118th Co., Coast Art., Fort Monroe, will report Sept. 25, 1903. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Major Adam Slaker, A.C., to proceed from Portland, Me., to Fort Morgan, Ala., and enter upon duty at the latter post. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major Adam Slaker, A.C. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., A.C., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 5, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C. (Sept. 21, D.E.)

Leave for seventeen days is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Fulton, A.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., A.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty as student officers at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, to take effect Oct. 7, 1903: Capt. John T. Martin, Sidney S. Jordan, Henry D. Todd, Thomas W. Winston, William C. Davis, LeRoy S. Lyon, Tiemann N. Horn, Samuel A. Kephart, William M. Cruikshank. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The following transfers in the Artillery Corps are made: Capt. John T. Martin, from the unassigned list to the 48th Co., C.A.; Capt. Henry D. Todd, from the unassigned list to the 97th Co., C.A.; Capt. Thomas W. Winston, from the unassigned list to the 12th Co., C.A.; Capt. William C. Davis, from the unassigned list to the 49th Co., C.A.; Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, from the 116th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, from the unassigned list to the 50th Co., C.A.; Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, from the 45th Co., to the 77th Co., C.A. The officers named, with the exception of Captain Lyon, will proceed when relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense to join the companies to which transferred. Captain Lyon upon being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla., for assignment to duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, A.C., upon being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C., upon being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, will remain at Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty with his company. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred from the companies of Coast Artillery indicated after their respective names to the unassigned list. They will report in person to the commanding officer, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., on Oct. 15, 1903, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction: Capt. George F. Barney, 50th Co.; Wilmoit E. Ellis, 90th Co.; Frank G. Mauldin, 9th Co.; Daniel W. Ketcham, 44th Co.; Rogers F. Gardner, 102d Co.; Joseph L. Knowlton, 16th Co.; Harry F. Jackson, 107th Co.; Lloyd England, 109th Co.; Percy M. Kessler, 26th Co.; George T. Patterson, 88th Co. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made: Capt. John E. Stephens, from the 49th Co. to the 107th Co., C.A.; Capt. William C. Rafferty, from the 12th Co. to the 88th Co., C.A.; Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, from the 50th Co. to the 16th Co., C.A.; Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, from the 77th Co. to the 90th Co., C.A.; Capt. William F. Hase, from the unassigned list to 7th Co., C.A.; Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, from the 56th Co. to the 86th Co., C.A.; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, from the 92d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Ernest D. Scott,

from the 30th Co. to the 80th Co., C.A.; Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, from the 80th Co. to the 84th Co., C.A.; Capt. Albert J. Bowley, from the unassigned list to the 109th Co., C.A.; Capt. William S. Guignard, from the unassigned list to the 102d Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. John W. Gulick, from the 21st Co. to the 107th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, from the 107th Co. to the 26th Co., C.A. Captains Rafferty, Hunter, Farr, Carmichael and Scott will join the companies to which transferred. Captain Hase will join the company to which transferred upon the expiration of his present leave. Captain Koehler will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. Lieutenant Gulick upon the arrival of the 21st Company, Coast Artillery, in the United States will join the company to which transferred. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for seventeen days is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Fulton, A.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Standiford, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Sept. 14, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., 3d Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., president of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, for promotion. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 23, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf. (Sept. 19, D.E.)

Leave for one month and six days, to take effect Sept. 25, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th Inf. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, 5th Inf., having reported from leave, is assigned to temporary duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, until arrival of the 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry, in the United States, when he will join his company. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., so as to arrive there not later than Sept. 25, for temporary duty for assignment as quartermaster and commissary, and such other duties as may be necessary, to relieve the officers of the 22d Inf. (Sept. 8, D.M.)

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 6th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 6th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty en route to join his company at Fort Davis, Alaska, sailing on the steamer leaving Seattle on Sept. 30. Lieutenant Walling will take charge of the recruits now at Vancouver Barracks belonging to Companies A and B, 8th Infantry, and conduct them to their stations, Fort St. Michael and Fort Davis, respectively. (Sept. 16, D. Cal.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., relieved. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Willis E. Mills, 9th Inf. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Willis E. Mills, 9th Inf. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf. (Sept. 24, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Shuman, 10th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (Sept. 14, D. Colo.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Second Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 17th Infantry, Company D, and will join that company. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Inf., Fort DuChesne. (Sept. 14, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Sept. 5, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany Major Gen. John C. Bates to Omaha, Neb., and return to these headquarters. (Sept. 11, D.L.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., Discharge Camp, Angel Island. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice 1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., relieved. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, A.C., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 18, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Sept. 11, D.L.)

Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, recently appointed, is assigned to the 20th Infantry and will join his regiment. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Major William P. Evans, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., relieved. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Sick leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. VYGANT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Hannay, battalion adjutant, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (Sept. 14, D.M.)

First Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Crook, vice 1st Lieut. John R. Hannay, 22d Inf. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. John R. Hannay, 22d Inf., will report in person to Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Crook, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. L. V. L. Gregg, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 8, D.M.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Neely, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (Sept. 8, D.M.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet, 22d Inf., is extended seven days. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Par. 28, S.O. 38, Sept. 17, 1903, W.D., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. Ivers W. Leonard, 22d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Crook, Neb., vice 1st Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., relieved. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Commissioned personnel of the 24th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, as shown by official roster of Sept. 12, 1903.

Regimental field and staff.—Col. James A. Buchanan, on D. S. at San Juan, P.R., as colonel Porto Rico Regiment. Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, commanding regiment. Majors Zerah W. Torrey, 3d Batt.; Warren H. Cowles, not yet assigned to station, on duty with 2d Batt.; Elias Chandler, not yet assigned to station, on D. S. West Point, Ky., in connection with annual maneuvers, Dept. of the Lakes. Adjutant, Capt. James A. Moss; detail as adjutant expires May 16, 1906. Quartermaster, Capt. Isaac C. Jenks; detail as quartermaster expires Aug. 2, 1906. Commissary, Capt. Albert Laws; detail as commissary expires Aug. 3, 1906. Chaplain, Allen Allensworth. Battalion staff.—Adjutants: 1st Battalion, Lieut. J. B. Sanford; detail expires March 15, 1904. 2d Battalion, Lieut. A. A. Parker; detail expires Aug. 25, 1904. 3d Battalion, Lieut. R. S. Knox; detail expires June 3, 1906. Q.M. and Coms.: 1st Battalion, Lieut. I. F. Fravel; detail expires Oct. 14, 1903; on D. S. Gen. Ser. and Staff College. 2d Battalion, Lieut. R. B. McConnell; detail expires Aug. 6, 1904. 3d Battalion, Lieut. G. V. Parker; detail expires Sept. 4, 1904.

First Battalion.—Company A: Capt. G. H. McMaster, on D. S. since Oct. 27, 1903, as professor of military science at S.C. Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Sweeney; 2d Lieut. J. E. McDonald. Company B: Capt. H. C. Keene, jr.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Crockett; 2d Lieut. F. T. Burt. Company C: Capt. H. B. Nelson; 1st Lieut. J. D. Taylor, jr., on D. S. since Aug. 21, 1903, as professor of military science, University of Florida, Lake City, Fla.; 2d Lieut. B. P. Johnson, on leave of absence for three months since Aug. 1, 1903. Company D: Capt. B. Cochran; 1st Lieut. C. E. Hay, jr., on D. S. since July 4, 1903, in office of J.A.G., U.S.A., Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. Chas. F. Severance.

Second Battalion.—Company E: Capt. W. R. Dashiell, on general recruiting service at Knoxville, Tenn., due to join October, 1903; 1st Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, jr.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Motlow. Company F: Capt. C. H. Miller, on D. S. at West Point, N.Y., since Aug. 28, 1902, as instructor of mathematics, 4th class; 1st Lieut. J. J. Mayes; 2d Lieut. S. H. Hopson. Company G: Capt. W. H. Oury, not yet joined; 1st Lieut. R. H. Peck, on D. S. General Service and Staff College; 2d Lieut. C. E. Swartz. Company H: Capt. T. T. Frissell; 1st Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, jr.; 2d Lieutenant vacant.

Third Battalion.—Company I: Capt. E. B. Gose; 1st Lieut. E. B. Mitchell; 2d Lieutenant vacant. Company K: Capt. R. J. Maxey; 1st Lieut. F. Halstead; 2d Lieutenant vacant. Company L: Capt. J. W. French; 1st Lieut. J. Herring, on leave of absence for one month since June 20, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of three months; 2d Lieut. E. L. Rains. Company M: Capt. A. A. Cabaniss; 1st Lieut. R. B. Calvert, on D. S. General Service and Staff College since Aug. 27, 1903; 2d Lieut. C. L. Mitchell.

Vacancies: 2d lieutenants, three.

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. RODMAN.

Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Reno, O.T. (Sept. 8, D.M.)

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 25th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Sept. 23, 1903, is announced. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf., to take effect Sept. 20, 1903. (Sept. 12, D.T.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 26th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, jr., 29th Inf., is extended three months. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. O'CONNELL.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., having reported, to Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting the return of his regiment from the Philippines. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty and station in that department pending the arrival therein of his regiment. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William McE. Walton, 30th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 7, 1903, is granted Capt. C. B. Kerney, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 7, 1903, is granted Capt. C. B. Kerney, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Portland, Me., on Oct. 1, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of considering the entire subject of electrical installations and electrical appliances of all kinds in use in connection with the defenses at that point, including telautographs, telephones, telegraph instruments, search lights, their location, size, means of operating distant lights, whether from central stations or isolated plants; motors for traversing and retracting guns, and for operating hoists. The subject of fire control will be carefully considered and in this connection the horizontal base stations definitely determined for that locality, in order to coordinate the system with that approved by the Secretary of War upon recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification as a result of the test of an experimental system of fire direction and control at Forts Barrancas, Pickets and McRee, Fla. A full report, with recommendations as to changes, if any be necessary or desirable, will be made at once. Detail for the board: Col. William F. Stewart, Art. Corps, district commander; Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E.; Major Henry L. Harris, A.C.; Major Charles D. Parkhurst, A.C.; Capt. James M. Williams, A.C. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt, A.C.; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco Sept. 8, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, 70th Company, Coast Artillery, for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 15, 1903, for the purpose of considering the subject of the maneuvers to be held at that post in October next, and to recommend plans therefor. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, Lieut. Col.

Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf.; Major Smith S. Leach, C.E.; Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav.; A.A.G.; Major William H. Coffin, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., recorder. (Sept. 18, D.M.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. William H. Clapp, retired, will report in person to the Governor of Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn., for duty with the organized militia of that State. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Iowa Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, retired, will report at Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the organized militia of that State. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. David D. Johnson is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, will report in person to the Governor of California, at Sacramento, Cal., for duty with the organized militia of that State. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

SHERMAN STATUE.

The troops at Fort Myer and Fort Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and Washington Barracks, D.C., will participate in the parade in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 15 next, in connection with the dedication of the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman. The troops designated will be commanded by Col. W. S. Edgerly, 2d Cav., who will report not later than Oct. 1 next, to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., for instructions as to the time and place of rendezvous and other details. A medical officer, Hospital Corps detachment and two ambulances, properly equipped, will be furnished from Fort Myer.

Each company of Engineers and Coast Artillery concerned will consist of two platoons, each platoon of sixteen files front. Each troop of Cavalry will consist of two platoons, each platoon of sixteen files front. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 7th Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Patterson, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Nels Anderson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1903. Detail: Col. James Regan, 9th Inf.; Capt. Frederick L. Palmer, 9th Inf.; Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf.; Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., judge advocate. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, from the 2d Inf. to the 27th Inf., Co. D; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, from the 27th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Co. D. Lieutenant Pepper will remain on duty with Company D, 22d Infantry, at Fort Reno, O.T., until its departure en route for San Francisco, when he will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to a station in that department, pending the arrival therein of the 27th Infantry. Lieutenant Moore to report to C.O., Department of California, for duty pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry at San Francisco, when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to the Division of the Philippines. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, 20th Inf., is transferred to the 11th Cav. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

H. A. Leonhauser, from captain, 25th Inf., to major, rank Sept. 3, 1903, to 21st Inf.
Ezekiel J. Williams, from 1st Lieutenant, 5th Inf., to captain, rank Sept. 3, 1903, to 25th Inf., Co. G.
Moor N. Falls, from 1st Lieutenant, 12th Inf., to captain, rank Sept. 14, 1903, to 30th Inf., Co. G.
Captain Falls will report to the Department of the Missouri for station, pending the arrival of the 30th Infantry therein, and will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. George Dabney, 24th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Alexander E. Glennie, Troop E, 7th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Alfred Franklin, Co. E, 24th Inf. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

COMBINED MANEUVERS.

The 21st Regiment of Infantry will proceed by rail from its several stations in time to reach Fort Riley, Kas., by Oct. 16, 1903, to participate in the maneuvers to be held at that post commencing about Oct. 19, 1903. A detachment consisting of one commissioned officer and twenty enlisted men of the 24th Infantry will be ordered from Fort Harrison, Mont., to garrison Fort Lincoln, N.D., during the absence of Companies I and A, 21st Infantry, at Fort Riley. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named cadets of the U.S.M.A., having been reported as deficient in conduct, are discharged from the service of the United States: Charles McK. Parr, 3d class; Emmet C. Wilson, 4th class. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

First Lieut. Carl F. Stone, Philippine Scouts, from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Angeles, Province of Pampanga. (July 17, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Henry C. Hensley, from Zamboanga, to Lucena, Tayabas, Luzon, for duty. (July 22, D. Phil.)
First Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, 15th Cav., now sick in the military hospital, Jolo, Island of Jolo, P.I., will be transferred to the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (July 23, D. Phil.)

Major Robert R. Stevens, Q.M., Los Banos, to Manila. July 23, D. Phil.)
Capt. Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M., to duty as constructing quartermaster at Los Banos, Province of Laguna, P. I. (July 23, D. Phil.)

Second Lieut. Ray Hoover, 35th Co. Philippine Scouts (Visayans), now stationed at Gandara River, Samar, is assigned for temporary duty to the 30th Co., and will proceed to Calococan, Rizal. (July 23, D. Phil.)
Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., will report to Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U.S. Army, for special duty, and accompany him to Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I. (July 24, D. Phil.)

Ordnance Sergeant John Harris, now at Manila, to Camp Stotsenburg, Angeles, Pampanga, for duty. (July 28, D. Phil.)
First Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., from special duty with the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands,

to Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, for duty with his company. (July 28, D. Phil.)

Major Edgar A. Mearns, Surg., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (July 28, D. Phil.)

First Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, Asst. Surg., to Mindanao, for duty. (July 28, D. Phil.)

First Lieut. Noel I. Barron, Asst. Surg., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (July 28, D. Phil.)

Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, 5th Cav., having arrived on the transport Sherman, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, P.I., for duty. (July 28, D. Phil.)

Major George H. G. Gale, inspector general, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as inspector general, Department of Mindanao, relieving Major Herbert E. Tuthery, inspector general, who will proceed to Manila for duty as inspector general of Department of Luzon, relieving Major Hobart K. Bailey, inspector general. (July 27, D. Phil.)

Department of Luzon.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (July 21, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surgeon Edward A. McCullough, now at Tobacco, Albay, will, in addition to his other duties, attend the sick at Tiul, Albay; Contract Surgeon William E. Cass, now at Calococan, Rizal, for duty. (July 24, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surgeon John F. Leeper, now at Calococan, Rizal, will proceed to Calumpit, Bulacan, for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon Henry Pick, U.S. Army. (July 24, D. Luzon.)

Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., having reported, will report at Post of Manila, for duty. (July 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Dyne, 14th Inf., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, Ambos, for duty. (July 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Nelson Gopen, Asst. Surg., to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty; First Lieut. Louis C. Duncan, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon Everett A. Anderson, who will proceed to Camp Morrison, South Ilocos, for duty. (July 23, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, Asst. Surg., to Post of Manila, duty at Santa Mesa. (July 23, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. John H. Baker, 4th Inf., to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (July 23, D. Luzon.)

Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, 5th Cav., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, relieving Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., who will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for station. (July 29, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surgeon Milton Vaughan, from Pasay Garrison, Manila, to Camp Gregg, for permanent duty. (July 30, D. Luzon.)

Captain John R. Procter, Jr., A.C., to Post of Manila, for duty with his company. (Aug. 1, D. Luzon.)

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 7, D. Luzon.)

Post Commissary Henry A. Hoskins, from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Atimonan, Tayabas, for duty. (Aug. 10, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers will proceed from the station set after their respective names, to Manila for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th Inf., Calumpit, Bulacan; 2d Lieut. Russell C. Hand, 19th Inf., Santa Mesa; 2d Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 5th Inf., Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter, 10th Inf., Santa Mesa. (Aug. 11, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers will proceed from the station set after their respective names to Manila for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf., Malate Barracks; 1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (Aug. 14, D. Luzon.)

Department of Visayas.

Ordnance Sergeant Patrick Eagan, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, for duty. (July 18, D.V.)

Major Walter A. Thurston, 29th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, P.I. (July 18, D.V.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Morse, Asst. Surg., from Iloilo, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty as surgeon at that station, relieving Contract Surgeon F. S. Macy. (July 20, D.V.)

Company A, 18th Inf., from further duty with the Sulu Expedition, and will return to its proper station, Cebu, Cebu. (July 20, D.V.)

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, 18th Inf., from further duty with the Sulu Expedition at Cagayan, Mindanao, to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (July 20, D.V.)

Paul C. Galleher, 29th Inf., a patient in the base hospital, Iloilo, to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for further treatment. (July 22, D.V.)

Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 8, D.V.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Out of commission.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 15 for Juneau, Alaska.

CROOK—Out of commission.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle Sept. 13.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Sept. 12. To sail for Cuba about Oct. 6 and bring home Artillery companies.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 5 for Manila with 14th Cavalry.

MCLELLAN—Out of commission.

MEADE—Out of commission.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed for San Francisco Sept. 16 with one squadron of each 1st and 6th Cavalry and two squadrons of 5th Cavalry.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 17.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Sept. 17 for New York with 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry.

THOMAS—Sailed for Manila Sept. 1.

WARREN—Out of commission.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1903.

The 27th Company, Coast Artillery, will remain on duty for some time at the Presidio, at least until the quarters and barracks are completed at Fort Baker. Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, commanding, has just returned from a leave, accompanied by a bride.

Major Carroll A. Devol, chief Q.M. of the department, is in Monterey, on duty connected with the construction of the cantonment quarters at Ord Barracks. Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, has returned from two months' special duty at Denver, Colo. Major Philip G. Wales, surg., is in the city on sick leave from Fort Assiniboine. Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 26th Inf., is in San Francisco on sick leave from Texas.

Col. George Andrews, A.G. of the department, has been invited by Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, to attend the celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the settlement of that city. Major George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the department, is absent on leave. Major Squier is to give a course in electricity and also in submarine mining during the coming fall and winter at the Presidio.

The Depot of Recruit Instruction, so long maintained at the Presidio, has been transferred to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island. Lieut. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., is in command.

Baron Von Horst entertained a small party at dinner on Thursday evening at the Colonial. His guests were Major J. M. T. Partello, 7th Inf., Mrs. Partello, Miss Florence Partello and Dewight Partello, Jr.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Cooper, U.S.A., retired, formerly colonel of the 5th Cavalry, has reported at headquarters. Brig.

Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Coolidge entertained at a dinner party at their new home on Van Ness avenue on Monday evening.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding officer of the Department of California, returned on Tuesday morning from a two weeks' inspection trip in Southern California. He was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. MacArthur, Lieut. Douglass MacArthur, C.E., and Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Samuel W. English, Art. Corps, is in the city on leave from recruiting duty in Missouri. Capt. W. I. Reed, U.S.A., retired, reported at headquarters the first of the week.

The contract has been let to put in sewers and to do the plumbing at the cantonment quarters and barracks at the Presidio. This has been a long-felt want and the 7th and 19th Infantry Regiments suffered the consequences of living without bathing facilities.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., has reported and relieved Major Hardin from the command of the regiment. Major Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, surrendered the command of the Presidio on Wednesday to Major Albert Todd, Art. Corps. Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Art. Corps, remains on duty as adjutant at the Presidio. Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., has returned from leave. Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., with Mrs. McAlexander and their son, Perry, started on Thursday for the East, where the Captain is to act as one of the umpires at the fall maneuvers.

A large number of the recent graduating class at West Point reported for duty in this department, or en route to the Philippines, during the past week. The following registered at headquarters: Elvid Hunt and B. F. McClellan, 33rd Inf.; Charles F. Smith, 13th Inf.; G. A. Lynch, 17th Inf.; M. B. Garber, C. M. Butler and F. H. Farnum, 11th Inf.; Jacob W. S. Wuest, S. A. Howard, George R. Guild and C. B. Hodges, 20th Inf.; B. E. Grey and Sam M. Parker, 29th Inf.; L. G. Brown, O. C. Eshshire and C. Telford, 12th Cav.; U. S. Grant, C. A.; E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav., and Lieutenants Bendel and Franklin, 7th Inf., and Samuelson, 2d Inf.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 21, 1903.

Lieut. Louis Brechemin, Jr., was a caller at the post en route to Fort Baker, Cal., where he has been assigned as assistant surgeon. Capt. John A. Dapray has been sick in quarters, from the effects of an operation for the removal of a growth in the nose. Doctor Cleary, son of Brig. Gen. Peter J. A. Cleary, retired, performed the operation.

The 26th Infantry band gave a concert in honor of Mrs. Williams, wife of the commanding officer of Fort Sam Houston, she and her daughter being among the late arrivals at the post. Lieut. Deas Archer, 35th Inf., is spending a short leave in San Antonio. General and Mrs. Grant have returned from Palestine, where they have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Luce. An informal reception was given to them by their host and hostess.

Quite a party left the post to take in the Palestine Carnival, which included most of the officers of the upper and lower posts and one troop of Cavalry, one light battery, and the 26th Infantry band.

Mrs. Littleton, daughter of General Cleary, has left for Tennessee, accompanied by her son. General Cleary, his son and daughter, leave next week for Tarpon Club to spend a few weeks before going to California.

Lieut. Col. John Pitman, O.D., is a recent arrival, with station at San Antonio Arsenal on South Flores street. Owing to sickness, Mrs. Stuart has been confined to her home. Mrs. Samuel Bootes has returned from Corpus Christi, Texas, where she has been for the benefit of her health.

The quarters at department headquarters are under extensive repairs. Work will begin in about two weeks on the new addition of the post. Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, officer in charge, has some beautiful plans for the officers' quarters. X.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 19, 1903.

During the stir of preparations for the departure of the 2d Infantry for the Philippines, Cupid has been sending his arrows with deadly aim. The engagement of Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis and Miss May Kent of Washington, D.C., is announced. Also that of Lieut. James Justice and Miss Chambers of Omaha.

Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull has joined the regiment from West Point. Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet has gone to his home in Baton Rouge, La., for a month's leave. Lieut. Martin Novak has returned to the post after a month's leave.

A reception and dance given by the officers of the regiment Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Henry Wygant was the event of the week. The dance took place in the assembly hall. Major and Mrs. James N. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Krens, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wassell, Lieut. and Mrs. I. W. Leonard, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Kerr assisted in receiving the guests. Afterwards a delightful supper was served at the Officers' Club.

Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 5th Inf., is the guest for a few days of Lieut. J. R. H. Hannay. Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr left Friday evening for Clearfield, Pa. Lieut. I. W. Leonard has returned from a six weeks' leave spent in the mountains of Wyoming. Lieut. H. W. Stickle, E.C., arrived in the garrison with a detachment of soldiers Thursday, en route to Fort Riley.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell have returned from a trip to the lakes and to New York. Mrs. Probert, wife of Dr. Merton Probert, is slowly recovering from a severe illness. Mrs. Halford, mother of Lieut. Dean Halford, left for her home in Washington Saturday, after spending the summer in the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Newell entertained at dinner, Saturday evening, Col. and Mrs. Wygant and Dr. Marrow.

The wedding of Captain David Stone and Miss Helen Hoagland will take place on Saturday evening, Oct. 3. The wedding will be at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoagland, of Omaha.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Sept. 21, 1903.

The 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry, under command of Capt. James H. McRae, left this post at 7 a.m. Sept. 18, for the purpose of having a practice march, exercises in reconnaissance, advance and rear guard, outpost duty, etc. The command was in heavy marching order. The 25th furnished the guard for that day, and some members of the 3d. Full field equipment and lunches were taken. The command marched to Billitt Park. Later Co. B, 3d Inf., broke camp and marched to Franklin Park, where it took up a good defensive position. The other three companies came later, deployed in extended order near Alum Creek, came through the brush and attacked the position. This sham battle was witnessed by many interested spectators. The battalion returned to the post at 5 p.m., having marched about 12 miles. The day was cool, and admirably suited for the work.

The hop Friday evening, Sept. 18, was a great success. The music was furnished by the 3d Infantry band, which will leave the post Tuesday.

Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., and Miss Williams returned from Fort Thomas, Ky., Sunday. Miss Francis Borden, daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Jr., has returned from Terre Haute, Indiana, where she has been visiting her aunt.

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At the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, it is
stated that the torpedo boat Lawrence, although she
encountered extremely heavy weather in the hurricane
last week, was not strained, nor did she spring any leaks,
as reported.

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TWO GREAT LABOR PROBLEMS.

With the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the
United States and of the Transvaal by Great Britain,
the governments of both nations are confronted with an
economic problem of far-reaching importance. Continued
peace and order in the Philippines and in South Africa
will depend, to a large extent, upon the profitable de-
velopment of the material resources of the territories
under their new sovereignties, and to insure that de-
velopment is a matter of grave concern to the United
States and Great Britain. The industrial life of the
archipelago and of the Transvaal must be radically
changed, and the first step in that direction is to obtain
an adequate supply of efficient and contented labor. To
supply the needs of the Transvaal it has been proposed
to import indentured coolies from India on terms pro-
viding for their return to that country at the expiration
of a specified period. It is held that India, with a vast
surplus population, would be greatly benefited by a sys-
tem which enabled a large body of her inhabitants to
obtain profitable employment in South Africa for two
or three or five years with the privilege of returning with
their savings to their native land at the end of the in-
dentured term, while at the same time British interests
in the Transvaal would be enormously profited by the
abundant supply of cheap labor thus provided. There is
considerable opposition in India to this plan, however,
on the ground that it would cause a rise in wages in
that country and thus lead to an increase in the cost of
producing tea, wheat, cotton and other staples. The
matter is, therefore, still in abeyance. As to the Philip-
pines, it is the opinion of many intelligent Americans,
including some in the public service, that a better supply
of labor is indispensable to the industrial development of
the islands, and that the solution of the whole question
lies in the free admission of the Chinese. An agitation
with that purpose in view is already in progress in Ma-
nila and other parts of the archipelago, and has enlisted
a strong support among business men and others inter-
ested in large development enterprises.

Whether the Filipino can be developed into an efficient
and contented laborer is a problem concerning which
there is a tolerably even division of opinion. It is cer-
tain, however, that he has been profoundly impressed
by the examples of American energy placed before him
by the United States Army, and that if anything can
transform him into a docile and prosperous wage-earner
it is American rule. The building of roads and bridges
and other constructive work performed by the Army in
the islands in the last five years have been object les-
sons to the natives who, in many instances, have shown
real eagerness to adapt themselves to American ideas
and methods. But it must be kept always in mind that
the Filipino is essentially a Malay, and that the Malay,
as the experience of the British, the Dutch and the
Spanish has proved, will work only as his few wants com-
pel him to do so. The Malays are an inert race, super-
stitious, cruel, discontented and lacking in nearly all
the qualities which go to make up a prosperous indus-
trial community. British rule in the Malay Peninsula
has succeeded partly because it has convinced the natives
that it wants not one penny of their earnings, but more
largely because it has heartily welcomed the Chinese,
whose industry and wealth have contributed enormously
to the development of the country. On the other hand,
the rule of the Dutch in the East Indies, while fairly
successful in the commercial sense, has an insecure foun-
dation for the reason that it rests on a system of op-
pressive taxation which is galling to the natives. Of
Spanish rule over the Malays, it is only necessary to say
that it was a stupendous failure, at once impotent and
oppressive, its general effect being to aggravate the worst
qualities of the Malay character.

Can the United States transform the Filipino tribes
of the Malay race into an energetic and contented in-
dustrial population? A negative reply to this question
is given in an article entitled "Rival Systems and the
Malayan Peoples," by Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., in the North
American Review. Mr. Clifford has made a careful
study of colonizing enterprise among the Malay people.
He describes the undertakings which have been made in
that line by the British, the Dutch, the Spanish and the
Portuguese, and he declares that "the Malays continue
to be what nature, not man, has made them. No matter
what their circumstances, what the manner in which
their fate has been ordered, no matter whose the hands
to which the framing of their destiny has been intrusted,
through everything there crop up the inextinguishable
tendencies of a people wedded to fantastic beliefs, es-
sentially unmoral, cursed by an apathetic indolence and
a childish incontinuity of purpose." Mr. Clifford warns
us that without an infusion of Chinese labor into the
Philippines we shall fail of our purpose in the islands.
He credits us with the best of intentions and believes that
we are honestly resolved to educate the Filipino, arouse

his ambition, stimulate his patriotism, strengthen his character, imbue him with the white man's view of life and duty and ultimately transform him into a peaceable, intelligent and industrious toiler. "There," says Mr. Clifford, "there speaks the hopefulness and the energy of the Anglo-Saxon, ever ready and eager to undertake great enterprises, ever triumphantly confident in the efficiency of the machinery at his command; but there also speaks the spirit of the white man who has not come into contact with the grim facts of the oldest continent upon earth; the energy which has no knowledge of the sheer, dead inertia of the Malayan peoples; the ignorance to which no long residence in this land of darkness under sun-glare has brought its flood of dreary enlightenment."

Without necessarily accepting Mr. Clifford's view, that the introduction of Chinese labor into the Philippines is indispensable to the success of the American project in the archipelago, we believe that he has defined the most momentous problem which confronts the Government in connection with that enterprise. As against his poor opinion of the Filipino, various officers of the United States Army have expressed the belief, based on practical experience and observation, that the islanders can be trained to habits of industry and thrift, and this view is shared by many highly capable American civilians identified with public and private interests in the archipelago. Existing conditions would undoubtedly justify the introduction of Chinese as an economic measure without regard to its ultimate effect on the native population, but its wisdom as a measure of national policy is open to question. To admit the Chinese into the Philippines and deny them admission into Hawaii, Porto Rico, or the United States would be a hazardous experiment, the effect of which would be to increase the difficulties of administration in our insular possessions and possibly to nullify the Chinese Exclusion act as to our continental boundaries. The question is a vexatious one, and its importance is bound to increase to a degree that will seriously tax the genius of American statesmanship.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

A correspondent calls our attention to the sheet sent out to members of the Army Mutual Aid Association with the 24th annual report of the Association, criticising the proposed amendment to the Constitution which will make the younger members of the association pay hereafter a large part of the assessments now paid by the older members. Our correspondent says: "No doubt the older members can carry this amendment if they all vote for it, those whose assessments will decrease being 900 out of a total membership of 1,380. Still they cannot force the younger members to pay the increased assessment. Many of them no doubt will refuse to do so and leave the association. Under such circumstances the prospects of the association are not bright, having made a net gain of only three members last year. What has become of this immense fund which we hear so much of the older members having built up? At date of last report the association was only worth \$162,451.08, or an average of \$117.71 per member. The association now has enough money to pay for 54 deaths. Who is to pay for the other 1,326?" The circular is as follows:

By the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association more than 900 of its members, whose ages were fixed by the reclassification of April 1, 1897, will be reduced in age by being returned to the date of original entry. This, with the present ratio system for ages, will, if we assume that the yearly benefits to be paid will in the future be the same as during the past three years, namely, about \$100,000, cause a yearly deficiency of about \$30,000. The Executive Committee authorizes the statement that this amendment would necessitate a large addition to the assessment now paid by the younger members of the Association. The death rate during the past year was 59 per cent. per thousand of the older members, and only 11 per cent. per thousand of those on the active list.

The members of the Association of advanced age will in a few years cease to be on our list, and as the age limit for admission is fixed by the Constitution at 45 years, the Association will in the course of time be principally composed of young officers and others of middle age, and there will be a marked decrease in the death rate. Under the present system the amount of the assessments to be paid each year will gradually adjust itself until a normal for all ages is reached, and this will be accomplished without endangering the prosperity of the Association.

Twenty-eight new members have been added to our list during the months of March, April and May of the present year. The vote on the proposed amendment will be taken at the adjourned annual meeting on Oct. 21, 1903.

R. C. DRUM, President.

It would appear from this statement that the question involved is not merely one of justice toward the older members, but that of the continued existence of this useful institution and that a vote for or against the amendment involves this issue.

ORDERS AT FORT SAM HOUSTON.

We have received copies of the post orders which follow:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 13, 1903.
General Orders, No. 61.

Hereafter all enlisted men will confine themselves to the walk in the center of the parade ground, and will not use the walks in front of the officers' quarters except when going to or coming from officers' quarters on duty. During ceremonies enlisted men will not congregate on the walks or roads in front of officers' quarters.

All officers are directed to enforce the above regulations.

By order of Colonel Williams:
JOHN F. PRESTON, Capt., Adjt. 26th Inf., Adjt.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 13, 1903.
General Orders, No. 62.

1. Owing to the difficulties experienced in getting and keeping servants in the post, the following regulations will be strictly enforced:

2. Any servant discharged by any officer in this post

will not thereafter be allowed on the reservation.

3. Any servant who leaves an officer will not be employed by any other officer within six months without the written consent of the officer for whom she last worked.

4. Any officer discharging a servant will report her name to the adjutant so that it may be placed upon a list in the adjutant's office, and servants whose names are on this list will not be permitted in the post.

By order of Colonel Williams:

JOHN F. PRESTON, Capt., Adjt. 26th Inf., Adjt.

A correspondent, an ex-soldier, complains that the first of these orders, No. 61, is "an insult to every man on the post and to the father and mother that brought him up." He warns the Government that it will lead to desertion on the part of some men and will prevent others from re-enlisting. We doubt whether such serious consequences will follow the order and the chief objection to it seems to illustrate the story told of the Chinaman who, up to the time he was over eighty years old, had never left his native village and had no desire to do so, until he received an order forbidding him to go abroad so that his record as a home-stayer might be complete. Whereupon he promptly took to his bed and died of chagrin. Things that are forbidden gain an exaggerated place in our eyes simply because they are taboo. It seems to us that the order concerning the servant maid is a much more serious matter. Perhaps, however, the first order necessitates the second as it interferes with the expression of the universal feminine sentiment, "J'aime la Militaire."

Following recent disclosures showing serious defects in the training of British Army officers, the London Times is publishing a series of special articles describing the thorough-going and many-sided education given to cadets at the United States Military Academy. Commenting editorially on these articles, the Times says that military reformers will find in them much matter for earnest consideration. It points out that the Americans have been too shrewd to allow any ground for the plea, frequently advanced by idle young officers in England, that they are inadequately paid, the pay granted to the cadet during his residence at West Point, as well as his pay after he receives his commission, being exceptionally liberal. The Times does not contend that Great Britain ought blindly to follow the American system, but it holds that the lessons to be learned from the West Point institution should not be neglected by those who seek the betterment of the British military service. All signs indicate early and sweeping reforms in the British army, beginning with radical changes in the method of educating officers, and it seems probable that those changes will involve the adoption of important features of the American system. But, as all signs of reform have failed heretofore under similar circumstances, the prediction is that they will fail again in this instance. In its praise of the United States Military Academy the London Times is in full accord, however, with many British army officers who have visited the institution and are familiar with its scope and methods. One of these, Colonel Kinloch, formerly Superintendent of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the adoption of the West Point system by Great Britain would be of enormous advantage to the British service, and similar views are held by other officers of judgment and experience. This hearty recognition, by British experts, of the thoroughness and strength of the West Point system is creditable to all hands. It does simple justice to the Military Academy on one hand, and on the other it proves that our British kinsmen are keen enough to know a good thing when they see it.

In his article in the North American Review for August, 1903, Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S.A., takes a much more hopeful view of the possibilities of the new Militia law than that held by others who have made a thorough study of the subject of National Guard organization. How is it, for example, that Colonel Parker is able to cypher out that the President will, in case of need, be able to muster into the service of the United States within twenty-four hours the whole of the National Guard force of 115,000 officers and men? How can a single one of them be mustered into the Service until he has undergone the physical examination required? In 1898 the surgeons, doing their best, required two weeks to make the necessary examinations. Not fifty per cent. of the present Guardsmen could pass a rigid physical examination, and to admit them to the Service without it would give us an army not of soldiers, but of prospective pensioners, and if half of the force is rejected as physically unfit, how is the total of 115,000 to be made up? To make the examination of men to enter the Guard in time of peace as rigid as that for the Army, would greatly increase the difficulty in getting recruits, which is now almost insuperable, and the States consider the present physical examination sufficient for their purpose. The new Militia law will not change the old experience of the Spanish War in the long delays incident to physical examinations of Guardsmen, and the necessity for obtaining raw recruits enlisted to fill up the places of the men rejected.

European advocates of international arbitration and disarmament are said to be extremely hopeful of the International Peace Congress which is to assemble in St. Louis in 1904, and we hope they may not be disappointed in any just expectations. The Congress will assemble, however, at a time when the war power of great nations of the world is more highly organized than ever before, and with a world-wide belief that the preparedness of

that power, while not an absolute, is the best available, guaranty of peace. The avowed purpose of the leaders of this peace movement is to enlist American sentiment in favor of the disarmament project and bring the United States into co-operation in support of a policy looking to smaller armies and navies. But suppose two or three of the great European powers were to declare for such a policy, suppose all the nations of Europe were to adopt it—could the United States consistently or safely join them? Wouldn't such an arrangement be one of those entangling alliances against which Washington gave warning and which this Government has always studiously avoided? All Europe knows that it has nothing to fear in the way of aggression from this side of the Atlantic. But Europe also knows or should know that there are problems and possibilities in the vast region extending from the St. Lawrence to Cape Horn which require the United States to create and maintain a proper military and naval establishment as a measure of security for the whole system of American republics. Consequently, while it would be pleasing to know that the Peace Congress was going to abolish war forever merely by adopting a lot of handsomely-engrossed resolutions, it would be folly to indulge in over-confidence. We think, however, that the United States might safely consent not to maintain an armed force in excess of the percentage of combatants to non-combatants agreed upon by the European states.

Noting the downward tendency of the pension burden of the United States, the Ottawa Citizen says: "It has cost the United States over three billion dollars to provide for its war pensions since the rebellion. It would be almost cheaper and a great deal better for the Republic to maintain an adequate standing army and rid itself of the life-long subsequent support of war veterans with a political pull." There is undeniable force in the remarks of our Canadian contemporary. Volunteer armies are the costliest of all armies, not merely in the sacrifice of life, incident to the employment of large bodies of untrained troops in time of war, but in the actual outlay of money for pay during active service and for pensions afterward. Yet with an annual pension budget equal to the yearly cost of maintaining the colossal army of France, and exceeding the cost of maintaining the combined armies of Italy, Austria and Spain—in spite of this enormous burden, the American people shudder at the mere thought of maintaining even a reasonable standing army, and complacently avow that it is safer for our institutions to sacrifice the volunteer and pay the price.

There is an element of inconsistency in the order of the Philippine Government requiring the payment of duties on military supplies imported into the islands for the use of the United States Army. So long as the troops are needed there—and they are likely to be needed for a long time to come—it would seem to be simple justice that the supplies required for them should be admitted duty free. The order is said to have been issued on the request of the merchants of Manila, who complained that they could not sell their goods to our soldiers and sailors so long as they had to compete with free importations by the Government, but we cannot see that their grievance should have been allowed to have any decisive effect in shaping an important measure of national policy. The new arrangement will measurably increase the cost of maintaining the military establishment in the Philippines, and it also emphasizes the need for a definite system of insular policy under which military supplies shall have free entry into the ports of any American territory where United States troops are stationed.

The Board on Construction has not yet held a meeting for the purpose of reconsidering the question of design for the two 13,000-ton battleships authorized at the last session of Congress. The replies of the nine officers to whom Secretary Moody wrote for opinions on the question of speed and armament for these vessels have been informally submitted by Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, president of the board, to all the members. Six of the nine officers to whom the Secretary wrote strongly favored giving the vessels eighteen knots speed as advocated by Rear Admirals Bradford and Melville, and three were in favor of the low speed and stronger armament urged by Admirals O'Neil and Bowles. The settlement of this important question, however, is not by any means certain.

We are informed by the Special Section of the First Division, War Department, General Staff, now revising Infantry Drill Regulations, that it would be pleased to receive from officers of the Regular Service and of the National Guard, criticisms on, and suggestions for the improvement of the present regulations, with a view to simplicity and effectiveness. The Special Section will expedite the work, and any communications should reach it before Oct. 15, 1903. Communications should be addressed, Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., recorder, 22 Jackson place, Washington, D.C.

Orders have been issued for the removal from the Crescent Shipyards of the cruiser Chattanooga and the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for completion.

ADMIRAL EVANS REBUKES A COURT MARTIAL.

Fleet G.C.M. Order No. 22, flagship Kentucky,
Chefoo, China, Aug. 7, 1903.

Before a general court martial of which Capt. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., was president, Comdr. William A. Marshall, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, Lieut. Philip Williams, Paym. Harry E. Biscoe and P.A. Paym. George R. Venable, U.S.N., members, and Lieut. John T. Tompkins, U.S.N., judge advocate, convened on board the U.S. flagship Wisconsin, on Wednesday, July 29, 1903, at 10 a.m., was tried:

XXXVIII Asst. Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N.
Charges: I. Drunkenness; II. scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; III. falsehood.
Findings: Guilty of charges I. and II., and not guilty of charge III.

Sentence: To be reduced five (5) numbers in his grade.

The proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Asst. Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., are approved. The findings upon the first and second charges are approved. The finding upon the third charge is disapproved. The sentence, "To be reduced five (5) numbers in his grade" is disapproved.

The inadequacy of the sentence, when taken in consideration with the gravity of the offenses of which Paymaster Nicholson was found guilty, was so apparent that the record was returned to the court for reconsideration and revision. The requirements of Article 51 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, that it shall be the duty of a court martial in all cases of conviction to adjudge a punishment adequate to the offense, was pointed out, and furthermore, the fact that if the court thought there were mitigating circumstances connected with the commission of the offenses, it was still its sworn duty to adjudge an adequate punishment, to which could be added such recommendation to clemency as, in its opinion, might seem proper, and that such recommendation would receive the careful consideration of the convening authority. The court upon revision, adhered to its original findings and sentence.

The finding upon the first charge could not have been otherwise than as arrived at for the accused plead "guilty" to "drunkenness."

The finding upon the second charge: "Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," in the specification of which the accused was charged with making an unprovoked public assault upon an official of a foreign government, was "guilty," but in this finding the court struck out the word "unprovoked," thereby destroying the gist of the offense by the accused. It is astounding that the court, even the four members necessary to arrive at this conclusion, could have thought for an instant that they were guided by their consciences or by their oath. Not one witness introduced by the prosecution or defense in any manner testified that the assault committed by Paymaster Nicholson was provoked; while each witness who testified at all, either for the prosecution or the defense, stated not otherwise than such as to convince any fair-minded man that the assault committed upon this elderly gentleman by Paymaster Nicholson was unprovoked, intentional and persistent. The evidence clearly shows that the gentleman assaulted was held by the arm and continued efforts on his part to tear himself away from Paymaster Nicholson were unavailing, and that finally he appealed to Mr. Nicholson's brother officers for assistance in protecting himself from that officer; and furthermore, that the opprobrious epithets used by Paymaster Nicholson towards this gentleman, more than old enough to have been his father, were of a most disgusting character and not such as one gentleman should use towards another. In short, the assault committed by Paymaster Nicholson, as thoroughly established by the evidence, was of such a character that the finding should have been "guilty" and the sentence hardly less than dismissal from the Navy.

With reference to the third charge and the specification thereunder "Falsehood," the court found the accused "not guilty" of both charge and specification. A copy of the written official statement which Paymaster Nicholson submitted to the commander-in-chief, on the day following the assault, was incorporated in the specification of this charge and in it Paymaster Nicholson flatly denied that there had been any altercation, that his association with the elderly gentleman on the evening in question was of a friendly nature and that no discourteous remarks or threatening gestures were used by him, and that he had no idea of what had caused any ill feeling on the part of that gentleman. The witnesses for the prosecution testified that the gentleman assaulted appealed to them for protection, that Mr. Nicholson was pulling and jerking him by the arm, and at the same time addressing him in language of a most disgusting and objectionable nature. These witnesses clearly proved the false statements made by Mr. Nicholson in this official communication and no witnesses for or statements by the defense in any degree showed otherwise. The fact that Mr. Nicholson had committed a falsehood was therefore established beyond a scintilla of a doubt, and the official communication referred to was before that court, a silent but uncontroverted proof of the falsehood. The court must have known this, and the convening authority cannot, therefore, but express his thorough lack of confidence in the integrity of each officer whose prejudices had so blunted his conscience as to allow himself to be in one way more guilty than Mr. Nicholson was in the other, for, be it understood, court was under oath. The sentence for this offense so clearly proved, would have been by a right minded court, dismissal from the Service. It was the only fitting punishment the court could have awarded conscientiously.

The court, upon its findings of "drunkenness" and "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals" sentenced Paymaster Nicholson "to be reduced five (5) numbers in his grade," and three members of the court, namely: Lieut. Philip Williams, Paym. Harry E. Biscoe, and P.A. Paym. George R. Venable, U.S.N., submitted, as a reason for granting clemency, the following: "In consideration of the nature of the offenses and the circumstances connected therewith," which to the convening authority is the most astounding part, perhaps, of the whole record. That an officer, guilty by plea of "drunkenness" and convicted by the court of "scandalous conduct" in assaulting a gentleman, probably more than double his age, and also proved by the evidence, but not acknowledged by court, guilty of "falsehood," should receive the ridiculous punishment awarded and then be recommended to clemency by three members of the seven is a startling revelation. Upon what ground is this recommendation made? The nature of the offenses was drunkenness, public assault and falsehood; and the

circumstances were a ball, given by residents on shore, with ladies present, who were also, perhaps, as were foreign officials and civilians, witnesses of this persistent public assault committed by a young man upon an old one. Surely the three members of the court recommending clemency must indeed have a small idea of what is incumbent upon them as officers of the Navy, and their ideas of what constitutes mitigating "conditions" and "circumstances" is more regrettable still. These three officers, Lieutenant Williams, Paymasters Biscoe and Venable, have proved to the convening authority and to the fleet their unworthiness to hereafter act as members of a court, and not again will they be placed in a position of passing judgment upon other persons or guarding and maintaining the honor and dignity of the naval Service.

Never before within the knowledge of the convening authority, and doubtless not within the memory of any officer of the Service, has such a travesty of justice been committed as was done by the court in the case of Asst. Paymaster Nicholson, and it is with the sincerest regret that this General Court Martial Order must go before the Service promulgating such a trial and the fact that it was possible to convene a court, composed of officers sworn to try, without prejudice or partiality, according to the evidence before it, the laws for the government of the Navy and their consciences, a case to award sentence adequate to the offenses of which the accused should be found guilty, and then to so completely lay aside the obligation of that oath and award a sentence so totally different from that which they knew should be given. It is sufficient to make their brother officers blush with shame to realize that there exists amongst the commissioned officers of the Navy, at least four, for that was the smallest number required by law to have arrived at the findings and sentence in this case, who have so little interest in maintaining the honor, dignity and discipline of the Service, and so small an idea of the binding quality of the oath which they took as members of the court. The convening authority deeply regrets that the names of those officers who succeeded in making the court award this ridiculous sentence must remain unknown, and it is unfortunate indeed that the remaining members of the court, who acted in accordance with the dictates of their consciences and of the oath they had taken, could not be separated from those whose action in this case has tended much to bring disgrace upon the naval Service.

The court is informed that probably the highest duty of an officer is that of sitting as a member of a general court martial, for then he has, to a large extent, the outlining and guiding of the honor and welfare of the Service of which he is a part, and the administration and proper punishment of those who infringe upon its honor; and to better enable him to this, the oath taken is of a comprehensive and broad character, and it is therefore unquestionable, in the opinion of the convening authority, that the disgraceful conduct of Paymaster Nicholson was less reprehensible than that of those members of the court who succeeded in arriving at the sentence awarded, and thereby bringing the honor of a court martial into disrepute.

While the convening authority regrets that Paymaster Nicholson should go unpunished, in a material way, for the offenses of which he is guilty, yet it cannot be lost sight of that to approve this sentence might, perhaps, serve in future as a precedent, and to this the convening authority cannot consent. It is better, by far, that this sentence should be disapproved, or set aside altogether, than to have it go forth even in part, and thus appear as having received, even partially, the sanction of any officer who has the honor and welfare of the Navy in his heart, and the sentence, is therefore, entirely disapproved as being totally inadequate and insufficient for the character of the offenses of which the accused was guilty and in order that it shall not serve as a precedent in future instances.

Asst. Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., is, therefore, released from arrest and restored to duty.

It is to be hoped, however, that the effect of this lesson may not be lost upon Mr. Nicholson and that in the future he will so conduct himself as to show by his better conduct his appreciation of the circumstances of his having been tried and sentenced by a court of which at least four members had so loose an idea of their duty, and by reason of which his punishment has practically been nothing, instead of dismissal from the Service, which should have been awarded in this case.

R. D. EVANS, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

TRIAL OF EMERGENCY RATIONS.

Major W. H. Bean, U.S.A., Chief Commissary, Department of Missouri, in an official communication to the Chief Commissary General of the Army relative to the trial of emergency rations, says: "I have to report that I have received 25,000 U.S. Army Emergency Rations manufactured by the Armour Packing Company, March, 1901, shipped to the Philippines same month, and re-shipped to Omaha as per your letter to the Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines, November 4, 1902. In my communication I made a request for a four days' supply of emergency rations for the use of the troops of this Department. I have just completed a thorough examination of the rations received, and examining a can from a box whose exterior condition—both box and can—was the worst, I find the contents of the can as follows: Bread and meat component as good as when packed; chocolate component is good but is not of the same taste as when originally packed; however, I cannot see that there is any deterioration.

"Instead of shipping these rations to the several posts of this Department, I think it better to retain most of them at this depot. I believe this ration will be just as good twenty years hence as it is now. I think it has keeping qualities similar to the keeping of the wheat that has been found in the Egyptian Pyramids, and that in this respect it is ideal. The objection to shipping these rations to the several posts is, that due to the provisions of par. 732, Subsistence Manual, they would have to be issued within two years. As they are almost twice as expensive as the ordinary ration, and as they would probably have to be replaced by new rations at similar expense, I think it better to have each post supplied with a limited quantity, with instructions to the regimental and post commissaries to familiarize themselves with the preparation of the emergency ration for actual use in the field, and to give practical instruction in the same during the winter months in connection with the instruction of officers now being imparted at all posts during the school period of the year.

"If it meets with the approval of the Commissary General, I will ship to the several posts in this Depart-

ment a limited quantity, not exceeding ten rations for each organization at the post, with a view of having the same available for the use of officers interested in this ration, and for the purposes above named."

Col. W. L. Alexander, Acting Commissary General of the Army, in reply said: "The suggestions herein are practical, and meet the hearty approval of this office."

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Under instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army a provisional battalion of Philippine Scouts, composed of the 4th Company of Macabebes, the 24th Ilocanos, 30th Tagalogs and 47th Visayans, will be organized for duty at the St. Louis Exposition. This battalion will be under the command of Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st U.S. Inf., and apropos of its formation we republish the following: Describing a review at Calocan in which the Scouts took part the Manila Cablenews of Aug. 18 says:

"The little brown warriors did indeed put up a good front. To the music of their own band they came marching down the parade ground; their campaign hats setting properly upon the head; their leggings close laced and their chests bulging. As they swept past the reviewing party, consisting of Governor Taft, General Wade, General Davis and others prominent in insular military and civil life, they came to the customary 'port arms' with that snap and ginger that marks the soldier who has had his drill 'drilled' into him. Carrington's battalion are all tried men on the field of battle, but in the ways of the world they are not versed. Hence this trip to and sojourn in St. Louis is bound to open their eyes to a truly wonderful extent, and when they come back wearing the new olive green of the United States Army, their lips quivering with the wonderful tales they have to tell their homefolk, a new era will begin in part for the Philippines."

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

In his annual report Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, speaking of centralization in the Quartermaster's Department, says: "It is the full blown rose, so to speak. When centralization has been carried to such a degree in military matters that high command cannot give effective assistance in administration of minor or common affairs, it is evident decentralization to a limited extent would be useful and desirable. The sum of assistance which the Chief Quartermaster of this Department and the Department commander is capable of rendering in administration of affairs of the Quartermaster's Department under present conditions is limited to formal recommendations. Valuable time would have been saved had these papers been forwarded direct from the post concerned to the Quartermaster General at Washington."

Of the new uniform he says: "It is believed that the new uniform gives general satisfaction and will give more when its utility has been thoroughly demonstrated by use. Personally I can see no use for two full-dress hats and two full-dress shoulder ornaments for general officers. It would seem to me that the chapeau and epaulettes might be dispensed with. Box spurs and the straps on the bottom of the trousers serve no useful or ornamental purpose, and should be dispensed with. As trousers are cut and made in this country, they cannot be worn with any comfort with straps at the bottom except in a standing position."

The Chief Paymaster renews his recommendation made last year with reference to an increase officers' allowances for quarters to meet the very marked advance in cost of shelter which now operates as a material tax on salary in statu quo since 1878.

The Department Ordnance reports that the new system of decentralization in ordnance administration has worked to the advantage of the ordnance department to the Service. The time seems opportune for the adoption of a pack in lieu of the blanket roll for foot troops. It is not the soldier's wish to throw his extras upon the ground whenever he has need of his blanket, but using the roll he is compelled to do this. The condition is discreditable. It suggested that a board of general staff officers solve the problem.

The duties imposed upon the Coast Artillery in this Department are very enormous now, so great indeed as to require that attention be invited to the necessity of an increase in its strength as a measure of relief and to meet fairly new development of defenses made year by year. At present less than 10,000 men are available in this department, while over 15,000 are required to compose one relief.

The officers making the inspection of the National Guard exercised care and tact. Their reports indicate that in the important items of discipline, mobilization and target practice the National Guard show commendable progress, that the governmental supervision to the extent defined by law will produce beneficial results, and that within the time fixed (five years from the date of the approval of the act), the organization and armament of the National Guard will conform to the organization and armament prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer armies of the United States. Under the stimulus of the law and these inspections, there has been hearty co-operation between the National Guard and the Regular Army in this department. General Chaffee makes some recommendations concerning improvements in his command which we shall quote another week.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches of Sept. 21 report a sharp engagement between a detachment of the 28th U.S. Infantry and a band of fanatical Moros on Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao. Both forces were aboard boats on the lake. The Americans lost one killed and two wounded, the latter including a friendly datto. Three of the fanatics were killed and several wounded. The American who lost his life was Private O. L. Barnett. One of the leaders of the enemy, a priest, single handed attacked a boatload of soldiers. He was killed.

A large band of ladrones captured the entire police force of the town of Taisan, Province of Batangas, Island of Luzon on Sept. 20. The police offered no resistance. They were released after their equipment of nine guns had been confiscated. The town of San Francisco Ananao, in the District of Tiagan, was subsequently attacked, but the band was repulsed. In the fight at this place one policeman was killed.

James W. Walsh, jr., constabulary supply officer stationed at Masbate, in the Province of Visayas, in the

military department of Luzon, has been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Government. Walsh is said to be short \$5,000 in supplies and \$800 in his cash account.

Thirty-one Filipinos who arrived at San Francisco on the transport Sherman Sept. 17 on their way to St. Louis, where they were to be employed in the construction of the Filipino houses and other buildings at the exposition, were detained in the transport by the immigration authorities because they were apparently liable to become public charge. Two days later, on representations from the War Department, they were released. The Sherman brought 5,000 tons of freight for the Filipino exhibit at St. Louis.

The United States Government has bought for \$313,000 the Hotel de Oriente, on the Plaza de Calderon de la Barca, in Manila. The building, one of the best of the kind in that city, will now be adapted to the requirements of the Federal authorities, with suites of rooms arranged as offices for the various departments.

The Manila Times of Aug. 18 describes a happy reunion and banquet of officers formerly attached to the old 1st United States Infantry, which took place at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Aug. 15. Those present were: Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf.; Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf.; Leon S. Roudiez, 25th Inf.; Everett E. Benjamin, 27th Inf.; Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf.; Harry H. Tebbetts, 30th Inf., and Amos H. Martin, Q.M. Dept.

BURIAL OF CAPTAIN CONNELL

The interment of the remains of Capt. Thomas W. Connell, of the 9th U.S. Inf., which occurred at West Point, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1903, was one of the most beautiful and pathetic scenes ever witnessed at the Academy. It marked the end of a brief eventful life story, full of high hope and exciting experiences of military youth which culminated in a glorious death and left naught but that to console bitter disappointment.

Captain Connell graduated at the Military Academy in 1894. No cadet was better known than Tommy Connell. While he made no pretence of being a student, he was a conspicuously lovable, healthy, sturdy, manly fellow, whom everybody knew was ready for his soldier work. Cadets Connell and Wise were room-mates, and while they were the very opposites of each other in physique and temperament they were known as Damon and Pythias. They managed to procure assignments to the same regiment after graduation, and from 1894 until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, occupied the same quarters at Sacket Harbor, where their regiment, the 9th Infantry, was stationed. When the 9th passed through Washington, D.C., on its way to Tampa, Fla., that very day in April, 1898, on which war was declared against Spain, five young officers dined together in the depot restaurant at Washington. They were Captain McCaleb, of Virginia, Lieutenants Anderson, of Georgia, Connell, Lewis and Wise, three young subalterns from New York.

How vividly the writer calls that scene of only five years ago; its youth, ardor and the joy of expected battle. Their eyes sparkled with expectation; their conversation expressed the elation which they felt at the thought that, the prospect of fighting and glory lay spread out fair and tempting before them. Yet how different were the writer's thoughts from their own. He was even younger than any of them when the great Civil War occurred. He had witnessed war's havoc among just such groups of brave and heedless youth. He scanned them pityingly and not without pardonable fear, for one of them was his son; and, even while they laughed and welcomed danger, he speculated sadly upon which of those gallant hearts might be the first to feel the adverse steel; which of those glowing bodies might soon lie stark upon the battle field.

The assembly sounded; they re-embarked; the bell clanged; the whistle blew; their train sped onward with its precious burden of humanity. The little group already named stood upon the rear platform, waving their joyous adieu to relatives and friends. Those who loved them best turned sadly away and sought their homes, in pardonable apprehension.

We often speak of the Spanish-American War as bloodless. On the whole it was. Not so, however, in every regiment. The death list of the 9th U.S. Infantry, from bullets and disease, within the past five years, is appalling, even as compared with the casualties of the bloodiest wars. In Cuba, in Luzon, in China and in Samar, never faltering in a career of victory, that gallant regiment has won great glory; but it has been won at the cost of many gallant lives.

Of the five young officers named above three are dead, one has been retired for disabilities incurred in the Service, and one only remains with the regiment. In the assault on San Juan Hill, Lieut. Louis Lewis fell with a bullet through his heart. Lieutenants Connell and Wise, after that engagement, were detailed as staff officers on the staff of Gen. Henry Douglas in the second Cuban campaign. Meanwhile the 9th Infantry, after returning to the United States, rested first at Montauk Point, then at Sacket Harbor, and finally embarked for the Philippines.

When the Volunteer Army was withdrawn from Cuba and disbanded Lieutenants Connell and Wise proceeded to the Philippines to rejoin their regiment. They arrived in Manila in time to participate in the brilliant campaign of that regiment in Northern Luzon, and there for the first time in their military service were separated, Connell becoming adjutant of McCaleb's Battalion, stationed at Tarlac, and Wise major of the 43d Volunteers, in command at Donsol. During this period McCaleb sustained injuries which for a long time incapacitated him and ultimately caused his retirement.

The 9th Infantry, which had been distributed at different points in Luzon, was reassembled and ordered to China. Connell served throughout the Tien-Tsin and Peking campaigns as battalion adjutant and gained great credit. Shortly afterwards Captain Anderson fell a victim of disease and died. Connell and Wise were promoted together to be captains in the Regular Service. But one vacancy existed in the 9th Infantry and Connell was assigned to that. Wise was assigned to the 26th Regulars and ordered back to join his regiment in the United States, but while on the Pacific another vacancy occurred in the 9th and he was assigned to that. He left Manila in June, 1901, and reached New York in July, sailed from New York in August by way of Suez to rejoin his old regiment, and reached Manila in October, having made the complete circuit of the globe in four months. During his absence the 9th Infantry returned to the Philippines from China and was ordered

to the island of Samar to assist in suppressing the uprising there.

Captain Connell's company was stationed at Balangiga. His command consisted of himself, a lieutenant, a surgeon and seventy-two enlisted men. To all outward appearances the place was peaceful. Many of the native men had returned to the village professing acceptance of American rule. To furnish them occupation and make them contented Captain Connell employed a large force in clearing away the underbrush about his camp and policing the village, but he appears to have had a premonition of danger, for he kept a double guard and outposts. It is idle to speculate whether what actually occurred might have been prevented. Those who knew Captain Connell have implicit confidence that he omitted nothing which was prudent and proper for defense, and no evidence has been introduced tending to show neglect.

Early one morning while the men were at breakfast not far from their arms, which were heavily guarded, the church bell of the village rang, and at the signal an overwhelming throng of natives rushed upon and seized the guards, swarmed into the officers' quarters and murdered them, interposed themselves between the garrison and its weapons of defense and massacred forty-eight of the seventy-two enlisted men. The garrison resisted most gallantly; the twenty-four survivors succeeded in reaching their arms, killed a great many of the assailants, repulsed the attack and saved the flag; but their numbers were so reduced that they were compelled to abandon the post and retire to the nearest American garrison, about forty miles distant.

Our forces soon returned, recaptured and burned the town of Balangiga, recovered the mutilated bodies of our dead, including that of Captain Connell, and brought away with them the bell of the church which had rung the signal for the massacre. This occurred Sept. 25, 1901.

When Captain Wise landed at Manila, Oct. 10, 1901, he was the bearer of many tokens of remembrance from Captain Connell's parents in New York to their beloved and absent boy. Imagine, then, the shock, when arriving at Manila upon the transport, filled with joyful anticipations of resuming the intimacy of years with his comrade, he heard the tragic details of the massacre at Balangiga.

Within three years he found himself the last officer of the five who dined together, full of hope and ambition, at Washington upon the day that war against Spain was declared. Yet there is nothing remarkable in this. Such is and has ever been the fate of war. Its well known terrors do not deter youth in each succeeding generation from longings for its grim and bloody sports.

Two years have passed since Connell's death. The 9th Infantry, war-worn and decimated, returned to the United States a year ago by the Pacific route. Once more comfortably settled in its old quarters upon the Canadian border, officers and men have enjoyed more than a year of joyous respite. The faces of Connell's boyish companions are no longer fresh with the bloom of youth they showed when he went forth with them. Tropic sun and storms have permanently tanned their skins to the hue of veterans and thinned their locks. Marching and campaigning have made them tough and wiry fighting men instead of boys. War completed its work effectively with the older officers of the regiment, and administration has now passed into the hands of those who were the boys five years ago.

The gallant Ramsey is on the General Staff; Bookmiller, one of the heroes of Tien-Tsin and Peking and Samar, is regimental adjutant; Shoefel, who came so near Connell's fate at the hands of bolomen of Samar and behaved so gallantly, has recovered from his desperate wounds and rejoined his company. Rethers and Munson and Wise are captains in the regiment.

Meanwhile the body of Captain Connell lay for many months alone in the Orient. Three months ago a Government transport was loaded with our dead from Manila. Through Indian Ocean and Red Sea, Suez, Mediterranean and Atlantic she bore her sacred burden, until at last she deposited the ashes of poor Connell at a New York pier in sight of his boyhood's home, almost within sound of his mourning parents. Notified that our Government had reverently borne his body back to them, they wisely chose the cemetery at West Point as its most appropriate last resting place.

The summons went forth to his old companions in arms to meet him there for the last time. They were scattered at far distant points, but none failed to respond. When the casket containing his remains was placed, draped in the national colors upon the caisson which met the funeral train at West Point, his beloved comrades Ramsey, Bookmiller, Rethers, Shoefel, Munson and Wise stood uncovered beside it.

The draped bier, the muffled drums, the volleys over the grave were all conventional. It was not until after the bugles had sounded taps and had ceased to echo up and down the hills of the Hudson that the genuine pathos of the scene was fully revealed.

Apart from a sympathetic throng of friends, bowed down by this blow as never before, were Captain Connell's parents. The beautiful scene, the pellucid air, the evening shadows of an autumnal sun seemed to mock the misery now prolonged through two years of sorrow and of suffering. It would have been a charity to leave them to their silent grief, and yet how heartless.

One by one the friends whose names were so familiar in his home; those who had loved him in his hour of joyous hope; those who had stood by his side in danger; those who had lifted his poor dead form from where it fell; those who had shrouded him and kept his body sacred for this return; those whose fame was his fame and whose glory his—one by one these men drew near to his weeping mother to give her such poor comfort as they could, for the last time.

Poor thing! As each name was called, each face once more recognized, the floodgates of her grief gave way afresh. With reawakened memory as each approached, she threw her arms about him, called her lost boy's name again, blessed him for what he had been to him and bathed him with her tears.

And there, weeping with her, thankful for the relief of tears, with no false shame about their genuine grief, stood grouped those gallant fellows of the immortal 9th, crying in the sunlight as tenderly and naturally as they had fought bravely in the sunlight before all the nations for the glory of our flag. There was nothing of display or sham; no studied words of eulogy; no fulsome praise of their dead comrade. There were only loving tears and such poor silent comfort as true sympathy can give in the time of heart-breaking sorrow.

Such a scene is comforting to men who have faith in human nature. It proves that the thing which made the names of these brave men resound the world over is the great simple loving heart which beats under their fierce military trappings.

As the last sounds of the quickstep with which the

escort departed died away in the distance, the little group of mourners around the grave dispersed, and the last chapter of Captain Connell's life was closed. His comrades brought with them to America the bell of the church at Balangiga, which sounded the signal for his massacre, and in time will place it reverently over his grave as a reminder of the way in which he died.

PRAISE FOR REGULAR OFFICERS AND MEN.

Governor Terrell of Georgia has issued the following General Order:

G.O. 14, SEPT. 11, 1903, ATLANTA, GA.

The tour of camps of instruction having closed, the Governor desires to express to the officers and men of the Georgia State troops his high appreciation of the valuable work done by them during the several camps, and his recognition of the personal sacrifice of both time and money made by many to render this service to the State, and to express the hope that under the new laws of the general government regarding the militia, which extends extraordinary encouragement, that the troops will continue to improve and be a credit to the State.

To the officers and men of the Regular Army, detailed with the State troops, thanks are due for many courtesies extended and assistance rendered. To Col. B. D. Price, 16th Inf., commandant at Fort McPherson, for much valuable assistance rendered in preparing the several camps for the State troops, and his hearty co-operation in all matters tending to create good fellowship between the militia and the Regular Army.

To Col. S. C. Mills, Inspector General, U.S.A., for his untiring energy and valuable services rendered as chief instructor of the brigade camps of Infantry at Griffin and Augusta, Ga., which duty was performed in a most competent and satisfactory manner, also Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf., and Oia W. Bell, 7th Cav., who performed the duty of chief inspector and instructor at Rome and Savannah camps, respectively.

To Capt. W. C. Bennett and William H. Johnston and Charles F. George, 16th Inf., and Lieut. Louis Soleiac, W. C. Boswell, J. Hayes and men of the 16th Inf., commendation is due for courtesies extended and instruction cheerfully and competently rendered at all times at the Griffin, Augusta and Rome camps, respectively.

To Capt. Oia Bell, Lieut. William J. Kendrick, Troup Miller and men of Troop C, 7th Cav., thanks are due for courtesies extended and instruction cheerfully and competently rendered at all times at the camp of the 1st Regiment Cavalry, Savannah, Ga.

To Major John Newton and Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., thanks are due for much valuable information imparted in preparing for the various camps of instruction of the Georgia State troops.

To Major F. H. French, 16th Inf., and his assistant, Capt. George F. Baitzell, 5th Inf., for the thorough and courteous manner in which the trying duty of the inspection, as required by the new Militia act, preliminary to camp, was performed.

By command of the Governor:
JAMES ROBERTSON, Adjutant General.

Camp Jennings, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15, 1903.

The officers of the 1st Brigade, Florida State troops, in meeting assembled, adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that in assigning Capt. W. C. Bennett, 2d Lieut. D. E. Shean, 3d Lieut. Louis Soleiac, U.S.A., to duty in instructing this camp, the War Department has placed the Florida State troops under many obligations; and,

"Be it further resolved, that the untiring zeal displayed by the above-named officers in their efforts to instruct the troops in camp, kindness with which they imparted information whenever requested, and the persistency shown by them at all times in their endeavors to raise the standard of the troops, won for them the admiration and esteem of all, and we extend to them individually and collectively, our thanks for their services among us; and,

"Be it further resolved, that the exhibition drills of Co. E, 16th Infantry, U.S.A., won the hearty applause of all spectators and were practical instruction of inestimable benefit to the troops in camp, and the high state of discipline existing in this command could not but arouse in the Florida State troops a spirit of emulation; and,

"Be it further resolved, that we hope again next year to be given the benefit of the presence of the above-named officers and organization; and,

"Be it further resolved, that in the opinion of the officers of the 1st Brigade, Florida State troops, the services of Captain Bennett, Lieutenants Shean and Soleiac, with the Florida troops should be made the subject of special mention to the War Department."

"C. P. LOVELL, Brig. Gen., commanding." The above resolutions were received at the War Department this week and sent to the Chief of Staff, who wrote on them the following indorsement:

"Sept. 23, 1903. Official copy respectfully furnished Capt. William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., U.S.A. The Chief of Staff is pleased to observe the good feeling existing between the Regular and Militia troops at Camp Jennings, Fla., and that the praiseworthy efforts of Captain Bennett and his officers have received due appreciation from the organized militia."

"W. P. HALL, Acting Adjutant General."

PROCEDURE OF NAVAL COURTS.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has recently, in reply to a request made by Capt. George W. Pigman, commanding the Wabash, rendered a decision regarding the interpretation of the correction made to Lauchheimer's "Forms of Procedure for Naval Courts and Boards," page 153, which will be of general interest to the Navy. In his letter to the Navy Department Captain Pigman asked: "(a) Does the correction to Lauchheimer on page 153 allow me to return a sentence, other than one having the surgeon's opinion, etc., to the court for revision? (b) Can I, after the promulgation of the sentence, remit all or part of the confinement, or should the request for remission go to the Department?" The amendment to Lauchheimer referred to on page 153 reads as follows: "If the convening authority deems it proper he may, before acting on a sentence which will, in the opinion of the surgeon, be seriously injurious to health, submit the case to the same or to another summary court." In replying to Captain Pigman the Secretary of the Navy says:

"In reply to your first inquiry you are advised that in cases of summary as well as general courts-martial the power of a convening authority to return a record for revision is regarded as inherent; it is not limited to cases in which execution of the sentence will, in the opinion of the surgeon, be seriously injurious to health. In this connection attention is called to page 151 of 'Forms of Procedure,' wherein the form of an order for revision, with variation to meet different conditions, is given. Ordinarily, a case may be returned for revision only to the court which tried it. In the particular class of cases to which the amended note on page 153 peculiarly applies, however, the convening authority may, pur-

suant to the provisions of article 33 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy and article 1829 of the Navy Regulations, submit the case either to the same or to another court, in order that the court may, if in its judgment the circumstances warrant, award a sentence different in character from that first imposed,—a power which the convening authority, who can remit or mitigate but not commute a sentence, does not possess.

"Regarding your second question you are informed that the unexecuted part of any sentence which, upon the approval of the senior officer present, becomes final, may in the discretion of the convening authority be remitted or mitigated at any time during its currency if the offender be under his control."

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George A. Converse. Arrived at Navy Yard, N.Y., Sept. 17.
KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. (Flagship of Admiral Barker.) At Tompkinsville.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at League Island Sept. 18.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At navy yard, New York.
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwell. Sailed Sept. 24 from Tompkinsville for Boston.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At navy yard, New York.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Pensacola Sept. 13.
NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. Arrived at Fort Monroe Sept. 21.
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At League Island.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At navy yard, New York.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. At Portsmouth, N.H.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at navy yard, N.Y., Sept. 14.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 20.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Henry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Scott ordered to command at Port Said.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Capt. B. P. Lamberton ordered to command. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Rio de Janeiro.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Rio de Janeiro.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Rio de Janeiro.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At San Francisco.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Bremerton.
MABLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Bremerton.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Kyan Chau Bay Sept. 21.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling.) At Cavite.
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 21.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Kyan Chau Bay Sept. 21.
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. H. Hutchins. At Yokohama.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 21.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 19.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 20.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant. At Cavite.
HELENA, Comdr. F. E. Sawyer. At Shanghai.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Zamboanga.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry D. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 20.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 18.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Cavite Sept. 21.
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 21.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. Arrived at Kyan Chau Bay Sept. 21.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Kyan Chau Bay Sept. 21.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 21.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 21.
SABAR, Lieut. E. L. Biset. At Mindanao.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolotto. Sailed Sept. 22 from Shalkwau for Hankow.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK. Arrived at Cavite Sept. 22.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wiese, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.
YANKEE (flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. Arrived at League Island Sept. 23.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed Sept. 21 from New London for Boston.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At navy yard, New York.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed Sept. 21 from New London for Portsmouth, N.H.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at League Island Sept. 23.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. Sailed Sept. 19 from Newport for Portsmouth, N.H.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At League Island.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE. Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Arrived at Cavite Sept. 22.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At San Juan.
CELTIC. At Bremerton.
CHICKASAW. Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Tompkinsville.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At New York.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FORTUNE, Btsn. John J. Rockfort. At Mare Island. Address there.
HERCULES (tug). Arrived at Norfolk Sept. 13.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.
IWANA. At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSASOIT, Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Navy yard, New York.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. Arrived at Cavite Sept. 23.
MODOC. At League Island.
MOHAWK. Arrived at Norfolk Sept. 18.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At New York.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE. At Newport.
PEORIA. At Newport.
PONTIAC. Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHEATAN. At New York. Address there.
PAWBUCKET. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. At Newport.
RAPIDO. Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis Sept. 19.
SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 23.
SUEPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. Arrived at Washington, D.C., Sept. 22. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC. Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT. Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Due at Marblehead about Oct. 5. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hannus, retired. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. G. F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard Norfolk.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. M. Miller, placed in commission at Navy Yard, N.Y., Sept. 21.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PURITAN, Capt. C. H. Arnold. At League Island.
RICHMOND. At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under

command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Norfolk.
BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk Navy Yard.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Norfolk.
DALE, Lieut. H. J. Cone. At Norfolk Navy Yard.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

Temporarily attached to North Atlantic Fleet.

The submarine torpedo boats, Plunger, Porpoise, and Shark, were placed in commission, under the command of Ensign C. P. Nelson, on Sept. 19, at New Suffolk, Long Island.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. H. K. Benham.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Norfolk.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Newport.
TRUXTON, Lieut. H. K. Benham. At Newport.
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Arrived at Newport Sept. 19.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Newport.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
MCKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis.
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At Torpedo Station, Newport R.I.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Placed in commission Sept. 23 at navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At Boston.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter. At Boston.
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
CRAVEN. At Newport.
DUPONT. At Annapolis.
PORTER. At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MORRIS, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport, R.I.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed Sept. 23 from Santiago on cruise.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Mare Island.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

AJAX. Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER. At Port Said. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS. Sailed Sept. 22 from Colombo for Cavite.
CAESAR. Arrived at Lambert's Point Sept. 22.
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Boston Sept. 19.
LEBANON. Arrived at New York Sept. 24.
LEONIDAS. Arrived at New York Sept. 21.
MARCELLUS. Arrived at Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 19.
NERO. Sailed Sept. 16 from Montevideo for Callao.
STERLING. At Tompkinsville.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. New London, Conn.
BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass. Out of commission.
CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. En route to Lakes.
DEXTER—At Arundel Cove for repairs.
FESSENDEN—Capt. J. W. Howison. En route to New York.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. W. H. Cushing.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tostler.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.
MCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. At Sausalito, Cal.
MCLEANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.
MACKINAC—Capt. O. D. Myrick. At New York.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.
PERRY—Capt. Frank Tuttle. On cruise to Alaska.
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.
TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINONA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

G.C.M.O. 90, JULY 23, 1903, NAVY DEPT.
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Chief Btsn. Patrick Haley, U.S.N., found guilty of disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. As heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal the accused was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for one year and to lose one half of one year's pay, at the rate of \$1,960 per annum. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, in approving the finding and sentence, says: "In view of a recommendation to clemency signed by three of the five members of the court, made in consideration of the service of the accused during the Civil War and his long and excellent record, and as much for the reason that the service of officers are needed as in behalf of Chief Boatswain Haley himself, the period of suspension from rank and duty, although the sentence does not appear to be altogether adequate to the serious offenses of which he stands convicted upon his own plea of guilty, has been reduced to six months. He is accordingly suspended from rank and duty for six months from this date, and will forfeit one-

half of one year's pay as provided by the terms of his sentence."

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. C. R. Roelker, placed on the retired list on Sept. 23, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444, Rev. Stat.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Burdick, detached Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. S. Thompson, detached Columbia, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Atlanta as navigator.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, detached duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, etc.; to Yankton as executive officer.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, detached New York; to Boston.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, etc.; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surgeons F. W. S. Dean, W. H. Rennie, C. F. Ely, F. G. Abeken, W. V. Verner, H. L. Brown, C. E. Ryder and J. D. Manchester, to duty Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Act. Bttn. J. C. Rickerts, detached Vixen; to Marblehead.

SEPT. 19.—Capt. F. H. Delano, detached, Sept. 26, 1903, Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to duty in connection with fitting out Dixie, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, to duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. S. L. Scott, detached, Sept. 24, 1903, duty at Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Act. War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Sept. 1, 1903.

SEPT. 20.—Sunday.

SEPT. 21.—Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin, detached command Uncas; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel, to duty on Yankee.

SEPT. 22.—Capt. C. B. Roelker, detached as member of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; continue other duty.

Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Dewey, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wright, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Atlanta as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Newton, detached Atlanta; home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, Lieut. I. F. Landis, Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, Lieut. R. H. Jackson and Lieut. T. L. Johnson, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. B. Tardy, detached command Peoria; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Yankee; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. G. Briggs, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. E. R. Stitt, detached member and recorder Naval and Medical Examining Board, Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D.C., and resume usual duties.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, etc.; to Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D.C., in connection with Medical School.

Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, to Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Act. Bttn. W. Spicer, appointed an acting boatswain in the Navy from Sept. 11, 1903.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, detached Baltimore; sick leave for six months.

Gun. F. Rorschach, to duty on Buffalo.

Mate O. Christopherson, to duty on Hancock.

War. Mach. C. G. Nelson, detached Massachusetts; home and wait orders.

SEPT. 23.—Rear Admiral C. J. Barclay, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Sept. 11, 1903.

Capt. A. E. Harding, Capt. W. H. Clifford and Capt. L. M. Little, U.S.M.C., commissioned captains in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Comdr. J. A. Norris, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and granted sick leave for three months. Orders Aug. 24, 1903, revoked.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, detached duty as senior member wireless telegraphy board and to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. W. C. Eaton, commissioned commander from Aug. 10, 1903.

Comdr. A. V. Zane, commissioned commander from Sept. 11, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, detached Illinois; to Kearsarge, charge department steam engineering and as fleet engineer, North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Moritz, detached Kearsarge; to Alabama, charge steam engineering department.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Potts, detached Alabama and duty as fleet engineer, North Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, detached Dixie; to Minneapolis, charge engineering department and duty as fleet engineer of Atlantic Training Squadron.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Arnold, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 21, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher, commissioned lieutenant commander from Aug. 10, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Wood, commissioned lieutenant commander from July 18, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rommell, commissioned lieutenant commander from Aug. 10, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. McLean, to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers, detached Minneapolis; to Illinois, charge engineer department.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, detached duty inspector of engineering material, Shelby, Ohio, district; to the Dixie, charge engineer department.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. W. Pressey, commissioned lieutenant from Sept. 11, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor, appointed acting assistant surgeon from Sept. 16, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. Tyree, detached Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S.C.; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. R. Madden, commissioned passed assistant paymaster from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. R. Holt, commissioned passed assistant paymaster from March 3, 1903.

War. Mach. J. E. Cleary, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. R. J. Vickery, detached duty as assistant to inspector of machinery at works of Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, Quincy, Mass.; to Buffalo.

Act. War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel, detached Yankee; to Massachusetts.

Paym. Clk. E. Dann, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on Nevada.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Sept. 21, 1903.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, detached Cavite Station; to Vicksburg, executive and navigator.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, detached Vicksburg; to Don Juan de Austria, executive and navigator.

Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., to Cavite Station.

Capt. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., to Port Isabela Station.

Midshipman J. Downes, Jr., Monterey; to Raleigh.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson, to Monterey.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Sept. 23, 1903.

Asst. Paym. F. R. Holt, Iris, to Helena.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, Isla de Cuba, to Oregon.

SEPT. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Rogers, to duty on Solace.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage, detached Albatross; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, sick leave extended two months. Midshipman W. W. Galbraith, detached Eagle and to Santee.

Surg. J. M. Steele, to duty in Naval Hospital, Fort Royal, S.C.

Paym. P. V. Mohun, detached Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and Constellation, and granted sick leave for three months.

Paym. C. R. O'Leary, detached duty at works of W. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va., and continue duty in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paym. G. W. Pigman, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., and to duty as pay officer and general storekeeper, Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and pay officer Constellation.

Bttn. C. R. Butler, to duty at Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Act. Bttn. F. S. Spicer, to duty at Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Carpenter J. A. O'Connor, detached Naval Hospital, New York, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

War. Mach. E. Evans, detached Atlanta, and to duty in connection with fitting out of Tacoma and to duty on board when commissioned.

Paym. Clk. S. J. Harvey, appointed a paymaster's clerk Sept. 24, 1903, for duty on Dixie.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. Henry Leonard, detached from duty as aide-de-camp to the major general commandant, U.S.M.C., Oct. 3, 1903, to the office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, relieving Major William C. Dawson, asst. paymaster, who, upon the reporting of Captain Leonard and as soon as Major Dawson can be spared by the Judge Advocate General, is detached from the latter's office to the office of the Paymaster, U.S.M.C., for duty.

First Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, Jr., Sea Girt, N.J., transfer the Marine Corps rifle team to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the major general commandant, U.S.M.C.

Second Lieut. F. McCormick, Jr., U.S.M.C., unexpired portion of leave revoked, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty, Sept. 19.

SEPT. 21.—Capt. J. F. McGill, recruiting office, Chicago, Ill., proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and make preliminary arrangements to open a recruiting office there. Duty completed, return to present station.

First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., for duty as adjutant of the Marine battalion at that post.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, granted two weeks' leave from date of acceptance, with permission to leave the United States.

SEPT. 22.—1st Lieut. H. J. Hirschinger, detached from recruiting office, Baltimore, Md., report, Oct. 3, 1903, to commandant, navy yard, New York, to command Marine guard of the Baltimore, relieving Capt. A. S. Williams, who is ordered to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York.

SEPT. 23.—2d Lieut. F. A. Udell, detached Oct. 2, 1903, from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to battalion on the Prairie.

Capt. T. S. Berden, upon being relieved by Capt. W. M. McKelvy, detached from Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. N. McKelvy, from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to command Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 17.—E. R. Hand, A. H. Scally, L. T. Chalker, J. P. Hurley, A. B. Flanagan and G. W. Kleineberg have been appointed cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service from this date.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. J. W. Collins, ordered to New York for temporary duty.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, detached the Dexter and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 19.—Capt. S. E. Maguire, ordered to take the Windom to the Cape of Virginia.

First Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, ordered to the Dallas.

SEPT. 22.—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels, granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. M. A. Healy, retired on account of age.

Captains Russell Glover and James B. Moore, retired because of disability.

SEPT. 23.—Capt. L. M. Stodder, W. C. De Hart and O. D. Myrick, appointed a board to examine the following officers for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Charles T. Brian, Howard Emery, H. M. Broadbent, P. W. Thompson and J. C. Moore, and 2d Lieuts. S. P. Edmonds, J. G. Berry, W. E. Hall and W. W. Joynes.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Pacific Squadron will shortly proceed on a cruise to the Hawaiian Islands, and to the Pacific Coast to the southward, possibly as far as Acapulco. The New York will be under repairs and unable to accompany the Squadron.

The collier Saturn has been ordered placed in commission about the middle of October, at Puget Sound, for assignment to the Pacific Squadron. The vessel will have a complement of merchant officers and crew.

The armored cruiser Cherbourg, launched Aug. 29, is a vessel of 12,600 tons displacement, and is expected to attain a speed of 22 knots for an indicated horsepower of 27,500. The usual religious ceremony was omitted at the launching.

The Wisconsin, Raleigh and Cincinnati have sailed from Chefoo en route for Yokohama, where they will remain but a short time and then will probably go south from Yokohama. It is understood that Admiral Evans favors this port as headquarters for the fleet, and in consequence the vessels of the senior squadron will rendezvous in Yokohama more frequently than other ports. Yokohama is a perfectly safe port in all sorts of weather, and it is a good city in which to give liberty to the crews.

The Bureau of Navigation has received a cable from Shanghai, China, to the effect that the Villalobos has sailed from that port for Nankin, the seat of the Viceroy of that province. At Nankin there are always several Chinese men-of-war, and it is among the most important cities on the Yang-Tze River. The Villalobos has been in Shanghai for some time past, and will probably remain at Nankin for several weeks. The political situation at Nankin is reported as unchanged and satisfactory. All on board the Villalobos are reported well.

The German cruiser Falke arrived at Tampa, Fla., Sept. 19 from Matanzas on a round of visits to American ports. Her officers were most hospitably entertained. The cruiser was to go next to Pensacola, and thence around to the Atlantic coast.

The U.S.S. Alliance, which went aground at Race Rock, New London, Conn., Sept. 22, was floated off at

high tide on the night of the same day. The Alliance is reported as not injured. The monitor Amphitrite went to the assistance of the Alliance, but found its services were not needed.

The placing of the former Army transport Hancock in commission at the Navy Yard, New York, as a receiving ship, gives great satisfaction to the men quartered on her. She is a fine roomy vessel, with the best of sanitary arrangements, and the 800 and odd men quartered on her find her a most comfortable ship and in marked contrast to the cruiser Columbia, whose place as a receiving ship the Hancock has taken. The Columbia, while a splendid vessel of her type, was ill adapted as a receiving ship, being built for high speed as a commerce destroyer. Her accommodations, save for her own authorized crew of some 447 men, were very bad. Although only intended to berth the latter number of men when in commission as a cruiser, over 800 men have been crowded in her as a receiving ship. The Navy Department is to be congratulated upon securing the Hancock in her place. Capt. A. S. Snow commands the Hancock.

Another successful test of the efficiency of the submarine torpedo boat destroyer was made in the outer harbor of Newport, R.I., Sept. 19, when the torpedo boat McKee was torpedoed by a dummy torpedo, figuratively speaking, in her most vulnerable point—under her engines—by the Moccasin in command of Lieut. F. L. Pinney. The Moccasin, when about four hundred yards from the McKee, rose to the surface and fired a dummy torpedo, inflicting what would have been in actual warfare a mortal wound. The Moccasin then dived and the torpedoes fired at her by the McKee it is reported missed their mark.

SIGHTS FOR THE NEW RIFLE.

Second Lieut. Townsend Whelan, 15th Inf., who was in the Army competitions this year at the Sea Girt rifle contests, has written an exceedingly interesting letter to Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General, on the subject of the sight recently adopted for the new Springfield magazine rifle, model of 1903, adopted for the Army. Lieutenant Whelan's letter is dated Sept. 22, and is, in part, as follows.

"The sight is placed directly over the balance of the arm, which will make the rifle rather awkward to handle, especially when hot from firing. The sighting bar is placed so near the eye that the rear sight appears blurred to many men. This was demonstrated by actual experiment. The sight when in an elevated position is structurally weak. A blow on the top of the leaf while the sight is raised for the longer ranges will bend the leaf and render the sight useless. This might occur easily in shoving the arm into the carbine boot without first lowering the sight.

"The elevating bar slips into small notches inside of the slide. These make the sight very difficult to adjust quickly and accurately. In raising the sight from one small notch to the other it slips and it is apt to slide much farther than desired. With these notches accurate shooting cannot be done at the long ranges. As far as I could determine one notch was about equal to fifteen yards. Now with the short distance between sights fifteen yards elevation, plus or minus, would mean an enormous change at 1,000 yards. I believe that these notches on the elevating slide are the worst part of the sight, and that they should be removed and the sight left perfectly smooth.

"I wish to call your attention also to the omission of the peep sight in the new arm. The peep sight is so far superior for accurate work that I cannot understand why it has been left off. Experience shows the pressing need for it on every rifle. I have conversed with prominent riflemen all over the country and they are all of the opinion that the sight adopted to the present Service arm is excellent in every particular, and its general design should be copied in adapting a sight to the new rifle. Of the thousands of expert riflemen at Sea Girt this year only two, to my knowledge, used the open sight, and one of these two told me personally that next year he would use the peep sight, as he considered it much more accurate. I am confident that, had I been restricted to the use of the open sight, I would never have won the Army Competition this year. I used the peep sight throughout the entire competition, even in rapid and skirmish fire. One great advantage of the peep sight is that one always takes the same amount of front sight, no matter what the light or conditions.

"I consider the peep sight every bit as good for service as the open. For many years I have spent all my leisure time in hunting large game and my rifles were always equipped with peep sight. They were just as quick as open sights and for clear vision under trying conditions of light far surpassed them. Many men, myself among the number, cannot shoot open sights on account of slight defects in vision, but with peep everything comes out bright and clear. I have noticed many men on the target range having trouble in holding their elevations when using the open sight, but when I changed them to peep sight this trouble ceased, and they rose from poor shots to marksmen and sharpshooters.

"Another advantage which the aperture has over the open sight is found in that the elevations are the same for every man. For instance, 500 yards elevation will always remain constant while using the peep sight, but with the open bar will have to be run up or down fifty yards, depending on whether the man takes a full, half or fine sight. This does not seem important at first, but it is in fact a great factor in the expenditure of ammunition, for many men when first starting on the range have difficulty in finding their elevations, which generally results in the officer finding them for the man to save time. Now if the man takes the same sight as the officer, all well and good, but if not he has to do some more searching for the target. Then again the difference in light between two shooting days may, with the open sight, cause a much greater or less amount of front sight to be taken, and perhaps many shots are wasted finding the target. This change of elevation from day to day is incomprehensible to the average enlisted man, and destroys his confidence in himself more than anything else except issuing him ammunition of different velocities for his daily practice.

"I wish to assure you, sir, that in offering these criticisms I am not only giving you my own opinion, but also that of many officers and riflemen to whom I have talked on the subject. They all seem to be unanimous in hoping that the Ordnance Department will give us a sight on the new rifle similar to the present sight (model 1902), having aperture as well as an open bar."

This excellent criticism from one of the best shots in the Army was written to Colonel Hall at his request, as Lieutenant Whelan states in the opening paragraph of his letter.

NEW YORK RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Preliminary measures have been taken by officers of the New York National Guard toward the formation of the New York State Rifle Association to foster rifle shooting among its members and devotees generally.

Capt. E. B. Bruch, 71st Regiment, presided and appointed the following committee to confer with the State authorities toward the proper recognition of the new body: Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st Regiment; Capt. W. J. Underwood, 7th Regiment; Lieut. E. H. Barnum, 23d Regiment; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A; Capt. S. S. Stebbins, 12th Regiment; Sergt. J. H. McNevin, 13th Regiment; Capt. H. E. Evans, 9th Regiment; Capt. T. W. Timpson, Old Guard, and Capt. E. B. Bruch.

The next meeting will be held on Oct. 14. It is likely that an annual open tournament will be arranged, similar to that given at Sea Girt, N.J. As previously stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the management at Sea Girt by the New Jersey officials, and the wish was expressed that some change might be made, whereby visiting riflemen might receive better treatment. Liberal support has been promised the New York Association, which is to be managed on broad lines.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1903.

Boston harbor has been honored the past few days in the presence of the German cruiser *Gazelle*, Captain Graf von Oriola commanding. She came unheralded and unexpected, and has received much attention. Almost immediately after her anchors sunk her guns belched forth twenty-one times in honor of the Stars and Stripes. There was much excitement at the navy yard and along shore in consequence, but no time was lost by the American gunners in returning the salute for the Kaiser. Official visits were paid and the plant of the yard inspected, by permission of the Navy Department, at the request of the German Government. Hundreds of visitors boarded the ship, and many Germans residing here, among them the Prince Henry Club and the German War Veterans, who were received by Prince Henry in the Boston Public Library during his visit. The *Gazelle* sails for Key West Sept. 24. To-day the officers were taken to the State House by Consul Reincke, and presented to Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, and later shown about the building.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee will be a guest of the Boston Ancients at the banquet of the London company on Monday, Oct. 6, in Symphony Hall, Boston. London sends the cruiser *Retribution* to these waters during the stay of the famous command, and the Navy Department, it is reported, will order the U.S. cruiser *Chicago* here. The former ship comes from Halifax, and is a second-class cruiser of 3,000 tons burden. Among those to respond to the various toasts are ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Senator George F. Hoar, Gen. W. A. Bancroft, Governor John L. Bates, Major P. A. Collins, Lord Denbigh, Sir Frederick Borden, of Canada, and others. The London company sailed to-day from Liverpool for Boston.

Naval Constr. John D. Beuret, just home from the Philippines, is expected daily at the navy yard, where he has been ordered for duty, taking the place of Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, now on sick leave in Utah, and likely to require an extension for physical reasons. Constructor Beuret is visiting his home in Ohio after two years' stay at Cavite, where the Government is building a large navy yard.

The Major Grady Command, Spanish War Veterans of East Boston, performed a creditable act on Sunday in giving a soldier's burial to a Regular, James F. McDermott, a private in Company C, 9th U.S. Inf., whose body came home with others on the transport *Kilpatrick* two weeks ago. He was killed at Samar in 1901. Marching with the veterans was a large delegation of sailors from the *Atlanta*, who have recently joined the local command, S.V.V.

All the Coast Artillery men have returned from Portland to their various posts around Boston. Major and Mrs. Foster have arrived at Fort Banks, and are awaiting the arrival of their household effects. A welcome addition to this post are the ladies who have recently arrived, notably Mrs. Howell, wife of Capt. J. F. Howell, who came from Fort Monroe early in the week. Mrs. Howell was a Miss Widdifield, and her guest at present is her sister, Miss H. Widdifield, from Honolulu, whose marriage to Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, Coast Art., will take place here shortly. Captain Howell takes command of the 76th Company.

The enlisted men at Fort Banks have organized a social club, and each week give a dance which is greatly appreciated. The band is well established at this post and has comfortable quarters. Concerts are given frequently.

Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M., U.S.A., leaves for Porto Rico the coming week. He was in temporary command, pending the arrival of Capt. L. L. Fredendall.

Pay Insp. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., is in this vicinity on a tour of duty and incidentally renewing old acquaintances. He visited the Portsmouth Navy Yard Monday. Fort Constitution Army men and a team from the gunboat *Eagle* put up a good game of baseball, the former, however, generally winning. The gunboat *Vixen* is docked at Portsmouth and extensive repairs will have to be made to her propeller shaft and elsewhere.

Assistant Surgeons Cox and Matthews and Contract Surgeon Amador met in consultation Saturday at Fort Revere, the water being under suspicion. Recommendations have been submitted to the Department, although it was clearly established that there was no danger beyond a low supply.

M. H. B.

MARE ISLAND NOTES.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 19, 1903.

The largest hop held at this station for many months was that given on Saturday evening, Sept. 12, by the commanding and ward room officers of the Wyoming, Boston and Adams. The officers had spared no pains in making the affair a perfect success and the result was all that could be desired. During the evening an elaborate supper was served, and twelve o'clock, marking the end of the hop, came all too soon to suit the merry makers. The guests were received by Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. N. G. Miller, Mrs. J. F. Hagner and Mrs. Coontz. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Mrs. Holmes, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. B. Zahm, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Comdr. V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Cottman, Lieut. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. Fenton, Med. Director Waggoner, Lieut. W. G. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Hagner, Mrs. Merriott, Mrs. W. H. Whiting, Command-er Day, Commander Fox, Lieutenant Stanley, Lieutenant Schofield, Lieutenant Bush, Ensign Stitt, Lieutenant Armstrong, Paymaster Goldsborough, Paymaster Kennard, Paymaster Brown, Ensign Church, Ensign Defrees, Ensign Woods, Midshipman Brown. Among those attending the hop were Mrs. W. H. Whiting, of the naval training station, Miss Christensen and Miss Gordon, of San

Francisco; guests, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon. The Misses Harey, of Stockton, Miss Brown and Miss Louise Heron, of San Francisco, guests of Comdr. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Mrs. Cosmo Morgan, of San Francisco, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Miss Mattie Milton was the guest of Mrs. Fraklyn J. Drake. Mr. Monehan, of Spokane, Wash., the father of Ensign Monehan, who was attached to the U.S.S. Philadelphia, and was killed at Samoa during the trouble at that place in 1890, spent Sunday, Sept. 13, here, the guest of the officers of the U.S. training ship Adams.

The daughters of Med. Insptr. Manly H. Simons left Monday, Sept. 14, for Mill Valley, where they will visit for the next three weeks.

Mrs. A. M. Bacon and Miss Alice Bacon arrived here Monday evening and will remain for some time as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla. Mrs. McCalla gave an at home, complimentary to Mrs. Bacon Sept. 13. The hostess was assisted in receiving by the guests of honor, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. M. G. Miller, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, and the Misses Miller.

An informal hop was given by the officers of the yard Wednesday evening, the hop night having been changed from Fridays to Wednesdays.

The Misses Mary and Louise Harrington, of San Francisco, are the guests of the Misses McCalla for a few days.

Med. Insptr. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons entertained several friends at dinner last Thursday evening.

Mrs. D. P. Hall sailed on Friday, Sept. 18, from San Francisco to Seattle, en route for Bremerton, where she will join her husband, Lieutenant Hall, U.S.M.C.

Miss Graham, who has been visiting her brother Lieutenant Graham for several months, left Thursday for her home in Washington, D.C., where she holds the position of teacher of law in the schools of Washington.

The U.S.S. Boston left the yard on the morning of the 15th inst. for a twelve hours' sea trial to test her engines and machinery. All the trials were most satisfactory and show that the vessel is in first class condition.

Her commanding officer, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, has written a letter to the commandant, in which he praises in highest terms the work done at the yard. All work on the monitor Wyoming is finished, and she will leave here on Wednesday, Sept. 20, for San Francisco. Admiral Glass is expected to arrive there shortly on the *Marblehead*, when he will transfer his flag to the Wyoming, which will be his flag ship until the arrival of the *Chicago* from the Atlantic Station.

A draft of twenty-five men left the U.S.R.C. Independence on Sept. 17 for San Francisco, whence they sailed for Samoa, where they have been ordered for duty on the U.S.S. *Whetting*.

The Petrel will go into commission at an early date, probably some time next week. The surveys for the Princeton and Yorktown have been approved and returned here, and work on the first named vessel has been commenced.

An interesting entertainment, arranged for the benefit of the enlisted men, by Chaplain A. A. McAllister, was given at St. Peter's chapel last evening. The principal feature of the evening was the lecture on "The City of Lima and Its Surroundings," by Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. Commander Moore is not unknown here as a speaker, having delivered the oration at the naval cemetery on Decoration Day, as well as that at the Fourth of July celebration in Vallejo.

The two new medical officers' quarters at the hospital and the new hospital for contagious diseases, three frame buildings costing \$36,000 in all, are about completed and will be turned over to the Government on Oct. 1. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Meade have returned from a week's visit to San Francisco.

Comdr. F. H. Holmes has been confined to his home with an attack of gripe, but is now doing nicely.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 21, 1903.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.D., who is in charge of the work of preparation at the camp site, left on Friday for West Point, Ky., where he will be engaged on a similar duty. He will not return here until about Oct. 10. Post Q.M. Sergeant Merz, who arrived here from Fort Porter last week, will have charge of the work during Captain Baker's absence. The site on Pawnee Flat, it is now believed, will be a permanent one, and work to that end is being rapidly carried on. The water pipes are to be laid three and a half feet under ground, and as there are very nearly 40,000 feet to be laid, not a little dirt must be moved before this part of the task is completed. The cost of the work is about 2,000 feet a day. The Union Pacific has a large gang of laborers at work putting in about two and a half miles of additional siding.

Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., arrived here on Sept. 15 from Fort Reno, Okla., and left on the 17th for Wichita to make a reconnaissance of the route to be followed by his battalion from that point to this post. From Fort Reno to Wichita the journey will be made by train, and from there by marching. The Lieutenant was accompanied by two enlisted men, and two packers in charge of pack mules carrying the necessary impedimenta. The trip to Wichita and return will require about fourteen days.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, Field Art., left Sept. 17 on a twenty days' leave. While away he may be addressed at 42 Wood street, West Lafayette, Ind.

The skeletons of what are supposed to be the remains of two troopers, who lost their lives on the plains of Kansas in the later 'sixties, were interred in the post cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, with military honors. Several weeks ago the son of a Mr. W. A. Millsap, a farmer near Corwin, in Harper County, of this State, while plowing his father's land near the banks of the Medicine Bow River, turned up two skeletons, the metal parts of two military belts, two pairs of spurs, while underneath one of the skeletons was found the remnants of a blanket, which crumbled to the touch. Old Camp Supply was located in that vicinity, and it is presumed the men were attached to the command located there, and were either killed by Comanches or lost their lives in the great blizzard that raged in '68. The correspondence was referred to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, as the nearest point to the scene, and from there to the War Department for instruction in the case. Orders were issued from Washington authorizing the shipment of the remains to Fort Riley at Government expense for final interment.

Miss Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Early, wife of Lieut. O. L. Early, 8th Cav. Mrs. Cress, wife of Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., gave a dinner Friday evening to the captains of the garrison in honor of the Captain's birthday. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeill, Artillery Garrison, entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, in honor of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Stedman, who leave this week for their new station, Fort Logan, Col. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell were also present.

The garrison is now above the 1,400 mark, and if the necessary recruits arrive, it will mount to very near the 1,600 mark.

The officers and ladies of the 8th Cavalry Squadron tendered a farewell reception to Major and Mrs. C. G. Ayres and daughter, Emily, on Monday evening. On Sunday evening Lieut. Duncan C. Elliott, 8th Cav., entertained at dinner in honor of the departing family, a reception following later in the evening.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Artillery Post, entertained at dinner on Saturday evening of last week. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell, Miss Knox, Mr. Knox, Mr. Elliott, Captain Baker, Mr. Hall, Miss Hall and Mrs. V. 1. Miss Hall of San Jose, Cal., who has been the

guest of Major and Mrs. Coffin, has gone to Chicago for a short visit, after which she will return here.

The board convened on Tuesday to prepare problems for the maneuvers completed its labors on Saturday, and the members returned to their former stations. The land to the north and the south of the reservation was well covered by the board on two occasions, which leads to the conclusion that at least two of the maneuvers, if not more, will be very extensive in character and cover more or less territory in their execution, and doubtless require more than one day. The work of leasing the lands is practically finished, although a few plots are still to be secured, but these few are not necessary for the success of the plan, which is already assured. The engineers from Fort Leavenworth are expected to join the post about the first of the month to lay several pontoons across the Kaw River, which will be necessary to the success of the fall operations.

Mr. Conrad Schmidt, the veteran range rider of this reservation, who has been in the Soldiers' Home hospital in Washington for the past month, has been successfully operated upon for a disease of the kidneys, and is on the way to complete recovery. Mr. Schmidt is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 2d Cavalry, and is a Medal of Honor man. He is 71 years of age, and is well known to many in the Service.

Lieut. Col. Ramsey D. Potts, Art. Corps, lately Inspector General, Department of California, arrive here on Saturday from San Francisco, Cal., and is the guest of Major Coffin. He is here in connection with the shipment of personal property. The mother and sister of Capt. A. M. Davis, commissary, arrived on Thursday of last week for an extended visit with the Captain and his wife.

Plans for the new horse hospital are already being considered and on a scale that will insure a model institution of its kind. As now contemplated, the structure will be laid down on the lines of a cross, with three wards, an operating room and a clinic. In the center the building will take the shape of a large circle, which will be used as an exercising hall for the animals, with a tan bark floor. In every particular of construction and equipment only the latest and best will be used. The funds from the work will be laid aside from this fiscal year's appropriation, it is understood, while bids for the work will be advertised within a few months.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Items from the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, from the Bremerton News of Sept. 12, are the following: The waterfront at the navy yard presents an attractive appearance. Eight ships in all, five moored to the wharf and three anchored in the bay, are now undergoing or about to undergo repairs. The ships are the New York, *Marblehead*, *Ranger*, *Bennington* and *Concord*, the transport *Saturn*, the refrigerator ship *Celtic*, and the Philadelphia undergoing a remodeling for a receiving ship. The *Bennington*, *Marblehead* and *Concord* are anchored in the bay, the other ships are moored to the wharf. The C. & R. survey on the New York, as stated in the News last week, was approved of in full and this, with considerable work on her in the S.E. department, will occupy about 100 working days, and she will not be ready to leave the yard until about Jan. 15 next.

The *Bennington* is to have her boilers retubed and receive some minor repairs. The time of completion of the work will be about Nov. 1. The *Concord* is to receive only minor repairs. The *Marblehead* is to receive a new distiller and some minor repairs. The *Ranger* is receiving a general overhauling and repairing. The *Saturn* is also receiving a general overhauling and repairing, the principal work on her being the renewing of the inner bottom plating throughout, also renewing of the boiler compartments, longitudinal bulk heads between the fire-room and coal bunkers, vertical keel and rider plate throughout the boiler compartments and about 44 feet of the reverse frames. The present estimated date of the completion of repairs on her is Oct. 17.

The stores of the *Celtic* are being removed preparatory to placing her out of commission. The C. & R. has been ordered to then make a survey of her and the heads of the other departments have been ordered to submit a report. The principal work on the Philadelphia in fitting her for a receiving ship, which work will be completed during the next month, was the removal of the steelwork on the protected deck and the fitting for crew space and hospital quarters, besides the work of housing in the upper deck. Work is also progressing on the torpedo boat *Goldsborough* now on the ways.

The minor repairs necessary on the *Marblehead* and *Concord* will be completed by the last of next week and it is probable that the two ships in company with the cruiser *Boston* and the monitor *Wyoming*, repairs on which will be completed at Mare Island about the 20th of the present month, will cruise about while waiting for repairs on the New York to be completed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 20, 1903.

The second year of the General Service and Staff College was formally opened Monday by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the new commandant. Of the ninety-four student officers detailed to attend the college, eighty-five were present for the opening ceremonies in Pope Hall. The instructors and student officers assembled at ten o'clock, when a brief meeting was held, presided over by General Bell. Chaplain Randolph made an invocation, after which Capt. Milton F. Davis, secretary of the college, read the address delivered by Major Smith S. Leach at a similar occasion a year ago, outlining the scope and work of the college and the students.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, now in command of the 6th Infantry, and his family have moved into the house formerly occupied by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles W. Miner. John Thomas Duncan left last week to attend school at the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Duncan will enter a young women's seminary in Topeka this winter.

The 28th, the mountain battery, left for Fort Riley on Tuesday. The soldiers expect to make the trip in seven days. Nearly three weeks will be consumed in the annual target practice and the battery will not return to the fort before November.

Capt. William A. Cavanaugh has taken command of Co. H, 8th Inf., relieving Capt. R. W. Atkinson, who has been with that company for sixteen years and who was recently appointed regimental quartermaster.

Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler will leave on Monday for Washington, to be the guest of relatives. Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and mother, Mrs. Fendrich, leave for Chicago this week to remain a month, after which they will go to New York city. Lieut. William S. Neely of Fort Crook, Neb., who has been the guest of Lieut. R. B. Parrott, left Sunday for a visit with relatives in Memphis, Tenn. Capt. L. C. Scherer has been entertaining Mr. Flarman, auditor of the Illinois Central Railway.

Mrs. J. R. Johnson, widow of the late Captain Johnson, 3d Cav., who was stationed at the post twenty-two years ago, coming with his troop upon the organization of the Infantry and Cavalry School, has arrived at the post and will make her home with her son, Lieut. F. C. Johnson, 2d Cav., one of the student officers. Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson are home from spending a month in Ohio. Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., has been added to the college staff as an instructor in law.

Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, E.C., will leave for Fort Crook, Neb., with a detachment of twenty men from his battalion, to survey a route and prepare a map between Fort Crook and Fort Riley to be used by troops marching overland between the two points for the autumn. Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, E.C., was a visitor at the maneuvers.

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garrison last week. Capt. E. F. Taggart is on the sick list. Lieut. Francis A. Pope left Wednesday for San Francisco.

Mrs. Bell, wife of General Bell, has returned from Rock Island, Ill., where she attended the reunion of the family and the golden wedding of her parents. Miss Henrietta Schlerf of Washington, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Herman W. Reiss, left Tuesday for her home in the East. General Bell visited in Platte City last week. Captain Cavanaugh and Lieutenants Knight and Wardfield attended the ball given in Turner Hall Friday evening, by the society men of the city.

A large number of recruits have been assigned to duty within the last week. About five are received daily. They are being sent from Des Moines and New Orleans.

The remains of Corporal Brightley, Co. E, 9th Inf., who died during service in Samar, were received at the post Thursday afternoon from Kansas City, and were buried Friday morning with military honors and the funeral ceremonies were performed by Chaplain Randolph.

A great deal of excitement was caused by a fire in E troop barracks Friday morning, but its prompt discovery prevented any serious damage.

Sergeant Hagerton, Co. G, 6th Inf., has been detailed to drill the Leavenworth High School cadets, now being organized. A delegation representing this organization was at the post last week to get the permission of Colonel Duncan to have a commissioned officer inspect the cadets every month and to ask for a drillmaster.

The Fort Leavenworth baseball team met defeat at the hands of the Imperial Brewing Company team of Kansas City Sunday afternoon, the score standing 13 to 5. A game between the 16th Battery and 4th Cavalry teams is scheduled for this afternoon on the West End parade.

The following officers and ladies attended the "Florodora" matinee in Kansas City Saturday: Major Andrews, Major Waterspoon, Capt. and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton and Lieutenant Purviance.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 12, in endeavoring to stop an escaping prisoner, the sentinel fired into the quarters of Lieut. J. J. Boniface. The Lieutenant and Mrs. Boniface were in the dining room when the ball entered the parlor and lodged in a side wall. Beyond breaking the window and marring the wall no damage was done.

The work of putting in the sewage cremation plant is well under way. When the plant is in working order, all the sewage from the barracks, residences, old prison and the fort will be consumed and none of it emptied into the river. Major McCarthy feels that the post and city will both be benefited and there will be no more talk of polluted water. The plant is expected to be a model for Kansas City and other places.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1903.

Last week's storm reached us in a comparatively subdued form; furious rain and fierce gales prevailed for a day or two, but on the whole, September has been very pleasant this year, and the fine weather has drawn a number of visitors to the Point. The following have been among the number: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who paid a flying visit to his son, Cadet Miles; Brig. Gen. William Crozier; Col. and Mrs. M. M. Blunt, who spent several days at the post as guests at the hotel; Major Granger Adams and Miss Louise Adams, who were among the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, accompanied by her sons, Midshipman Raymond Rodgers, and Mr. Donald C. Rodgers, visited the Point on Sunday. They were guests aboard the yacht of Mr. Clark, which was anchored off the north wharf. Miss Lucy Wheeler has been paying a visit to her brother, Capt. Joseph Wheeler.

The first and second football on Saturday afternoon. The first games of the season is scheduled for Saturday of the present week, Sept. 26, with the Colgate eleven.

Capt. C. W. Exton, who has recently reported for duty in the Department of Tactics, received dress parade for the first time on Sunday evening.

Mr. Essigke, the efficient and popular band leader, bade farewell to his friends at the post this week, previous to his departure on three months' leave, which he will spend abroad. Mr. Essigke will be accompanied by Mr. Herman Dahman, son of musician Dahman.

Monday night was light night at the new officers' mess. The beautiful building was well filled with guests who spent several pleasant hours in the enjoyment of the many attractions of this finely appointed building.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Sept. 19, 1903.

Mrs. Sievers, wife of Dr. Sievers, and little daughter are still at their old home in Louisville, Ky. Her friends here and in Helena will be pleased to know that her health is much improved and that she contemplates returning to the post in time to place her daughter in school.

The rooms of the Officers' Club never looked prettier than did Wednesday night, Sept. 9, when Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Jenks gave a dance in honor of Mrs. John Oliver McReynolds. The punch room looked pretty in its decorations of flags, lanterns and big bunches of pink and white asters; the ping-pong room had been converted into a reception room, which was attractively furnished with couches, tables and easy chairs. Golden-glow was scattered throughout the room, while large Japanese lanterns hung from every conceivable hook. American beauty-roses were the floral decoration for the dance rooms, which were also artistically decorated with flags and lanterns. Punch was served throughout the evening,

and light refreshments, consisting of chicken salad, Saratoga chips, biscuits, olives and coffee, were partaken of at a late hour. Captain and Mrs. Jenks were assisted in receiving by the guest of honor, Mrs. McReynolds, Captain and Mrs. Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. McConnell. The invitation included the officers and ladies of the post and many society devotees of Helena.

Capt. James A. Moss was host on Friday evening, Sept. 11, at a "Dodo" party. His guests were entertained for a short time with a unique vaudeville performance, after which dancing was the chief amusement the remaining part of the evening. At a late hour a delicious Dutch supper was served and good-byes said. Captain Moss's guests were Mrs. McReynolds, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Miss McConnell, Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Colonel and Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Miss Fuger, Captain Laws, Lieutenant Sweeney, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sanford, Captain and Mrs. Nelson, Dr. Sievers, Lieutenants Crockett, Severn, Burt and McDonald, Miss Broadwater, Miss Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. Tatem, and Mrs. Albright.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned Sept. 11, from an extended visit to Newton, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, with a party from Helena, left Sept. 14 for a ten days' hunting and fishing trip in the Crazy Mountains. Capt. James A. Moss returned Friday afternoon from a short visit to Great Falls.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Association gave a very pleasant social and musical entertainment, Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. The program consisted of violin, saxophone, trombone and vocal solos. After the program ice cream and cake were served.

The post exchange has undergone a thorough renovating, and the exchange officer is justly proud of the results of his efforts to make the place attractive for the men.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 13, 1903.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, and Capt. David du B. Galliard, reviewed the Oregon National Guard at Camp Sumner on Wednesday, and the following day they were reviewed by Governor Chamberlain and Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., and some members of his staff.

Mrs. I. Hornsby, Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Mr. Hornsby Evans returned this week from a little pleasure trip to Mount Hood and the different falls of the Columbia. Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., returned Saturday from the camp of the Oregon National Guard at Gearhart Park, where he had been detailed as instructor during the State encampment. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner left Portland on Sunday for Omaha, where General Sumner will take command of the Department.

Gen. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Carpenter were the guests for a week of Gen. and Mrs. Daniel W. Burke at their home at Portland, Oregon. On Tuesday they left for California to visit Miss Balch, sister of Mrs. Carpenter.

Private Wandry, who was at one time drum major of the 17th Infantry and who has been serving out a sentence of eighteen months for desertion, escaped from his guard Saturday last and is still at large.

Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf., left Tuesday for American Lake with a detachment of men for the 2d Battalion, now encamped there. The 26th Battery returned from their camp on the Sandy River, Thursday evening. The rain fell nearly all the time they were out, and the forty mile march back proved a hard one on account of the deep mud.

William D. Wolverton, Miss Wolverton and Miss Vail left Saturday for Swarthmore, Pa., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Green, daughter and son-in-law of Mrs. Wolverton.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Sept. 20, 1903.

Major John S. Parke, Jr., 23d Inf., recently promoted from captain, 21st Inf., and assigned to this post, arrived and assumed command last Monday. As we leave so soon for the Philippines he did not bring his family with him. They will join him in San Francisco. Major Parke is a graduate of West Point and a native of Tennessee.

Mrs. Vose, wife of Dr. W. E. Vose, returned to the post yesterday after a three weeks' visit at her home at Highland Park, Ill., near Chicago. Mr. M. C. Rozelle of Rogers, Ark., visited his brother, Lieut. George F. Rozelle, at the post Saturday and Sunday. The brides, Mrs. Parshall and Mrs. Pepper, were entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening.

First Sergeant Deuberry, Co. B, and Corporal Vickery, Co. C, 23d Inf., who won first places on the Department Rifle Team, went thence to the Army Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and thence to the National Competition at Sea Girt, N.J., returned during the week. They won leading places at each competition and their companies may well and do feel proud of them.

The companies here have now been filled to the maximum strength authorized and applicants for enlistment are being turned away. These companies were filled very quickly after the receipt of orders for foreign service.

The post ball team suffered their first defeat in the last two months last Sunday at the hands of the ballmakers from the Baring Cross railroad shops. However, they are going to tackle them again to-day, and with Sergeants Deuberry and Bonta back in the game are sure of victory.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

We learn that a number of young Hebrews in New York city, who desire to form a Hebrew regiment, are seeking permission to drill in some armory of the National Guard on Sunday afternoons. If they desire proper military training within the reach of all able-bodied citizens they can only get it by joining some company of the National Guard. It is hoped that this independent organization or any other of a similar nature will not be allowed the use of any armory, and those in authority should promptly veto any application for such drilling. If it is granted to one body it must be granted to others, and there is no good reason for the formation of such organizations.

Adjutant General Breintnall, of New Jersey, in G.O. 9, current series, announces the uniform, dress and equipments of the New Jersey National Guard, which is the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army, except in a few minor particulars.

Gen. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, N.G.N.J., captain U.S.A., retired, has received orders to report at once to Governor Murphy for duty in connection with the reorganization of the New Jersey National Guard under the new Militia law. General Gillmore was born Sept. 2, 1851, at West Point, N.Y., the son of Major Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, then instructor at the Academy and afterward a famous commander and engineer in the Civil War. Young Gillmore was graduated in 1873 from the U.S. Military Academy.

Plans have been filed for a new armory for Troop C of New York, to cost something like \$500,000. The plans include a riding hall 311 feet by 179 feet, and a rifle range 100 yards in length.

Although a desperate mob at Rome, Ga., tried to break into a jail there Sept. 19 to lynch a negro charged with assault, by the prompt action of the sheriff the attempt was frustrated. The sheriff notified Governor Terrell of the situation and he at once ordered State troops to the jail, which arrived almost before the mob were aware

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of it. The prisoner was escorted to the jail at Atlanta by the military for safe keeping.

Regular drills in Squadron A of New York will commence on Oct. 5 and the several troops will drill dismounted for the month.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has issued orders for drills to commence and announces that drill cards will be issued each week, beginning Sept. 28, at least one week preceding their use at drill. The instructions therein will be fully adhered to. Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Major J. D. Walton and Major J. J. Byrne are detailed as inspectors of drill.

Company C, 60th N.Y., Captain McSherry, will celebrate its opening drill on Oct. 5 by a reception at the armory after the military exercises.

The athletic association of the 12th N.Y. will meet Sept. 23 to arrange a program of winter games. A reunion of active and veteran members of Company D will be held at College Point Sept. 27.

Colonel Bartlett, of the 22d N.Y., has ordered that drills be resumed on Oct. 5.

An outdoor drill will be held by the 23d N.Y. on the afternoon of Oct. 31, and probably at Prospect Park.

"Considerable discussion is heard in National Guard circles," says the Washington Star, "in regard to the disposition of the cash prizes won by the local riflemen in certain of the team matches at Sea Girt recently. Special attention is paid to the prize won in the National Trophy match. It seems that the powers that be take the view that the money should not be distributed among the team members, which is contrary to the ideas on the subject entertained by the latter. In the National match the War Department requires that each member of a team that won a cash prize in the National match shall sign a receipt for the same. Certain members of the District team have declined to sign the receipt, though requested to do so by headquarters. The outcome is awaited with interest. The announcement that the members of the detachment of riflemen who represented the District of Columbia at Sea Girt recently will not be paid under the provisions of the new Militia law for the time devoted to the trip will also be news to the majority of those comprising the detachment, who have certainly expected to receive the pay in question. It is explained at headquarters that at the outset it was expressly stated that pay under the new Militia law would apply only to the time spent in the annual encampment of the brigade."

Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, has been in correspondence with the U.S. Ordnance Department at Washington, relative to changing the field pieces now used by the three batteries of the M.V.M. When the Spanish War broke out the State equipped its three batteries with guns, but it was one of the conditions that when the new ones were ready for issue they should be exchanged. The Ordnance Department has agreed to complete its part of the contract, and very shortly the three batteries will receive the new field guns.

Speaking of the work of the rifle team of the Maryland National Guard, which competed at Sea Girt, N.J., recently, the Baltimore American says: "Strange to say, the men shot best at 1,000 yards, a range at which they are unable to practice at home, and only acquired their proficiency at Sea Girt. At the 200-yard range the team was in fifth place, at 500 in the seventh, and finished at the 1,000 in sixth place. On the last range they did the third best shooting, beating out five of the prize-winning teams in the National match. Their work at that range was magnificent and elicited much admiration, and shows conclusively just what the men can do if they have the advantage of practice at the long range."

When completed, the new rifle range for the Maryland National Guard at Glen Burnie will be one of which to be proud. The State has leased 125 acres of the land from the Glenn Estate in Anne Arundel county, with the privilege of buying or renewing the lease at the end of five years. The length of the land leased is about one mile, while the longest targets are at 1,000 yards, thus leaving considerable land, which is wooded, to catch stray bullets. A station will be built on the Annapolis and Baltimore Shortline Railroad within two minutes' walk of the range. The targets will be twenty-two in number—two at 1,000 yards, two at 800, two at 600, three at 500, three at 300 and eight at 200 yards. The United States Marines at Annapolis have expressed their desire to use the range, and very likely the Artillerymen at Fort McHenry and the forts on the river and bay will also ask the privilege.

The \$500 cash won by the team from New York in the National match has been distributed pro rata among the members of the team.

The 2d Infantry Regiment, the Signal Corps and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, Nebraska National Guard, will take part in the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., between Oct. 18 and 27, 1903. Company commanders of the 1st Regiment will select as a reward of merit for efficiency in drill and soldierly conduct the number that may be designated (which will probably average fifteen) from each company to be assigned to the 2d Regiment during the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley.

Adjutant General Bell, of Colorado, has notified the War Department that, owing to the entire National Guard of Colorado, with the exception of one company, being in active service in Cripple Creek District, on account of the strike there, it will be impossible for the State of Colorado to furnish a provisional battalion to participate in maneuvers at Fort Riley in October.

SEA GIRT SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

At the tournament of the National and New Jersey Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association, held between Sept. 2 and 12, the scores at which have appeared in our two previous issues, the Revolver Team Match was won by Squadron A of New York, which defeated Light Battery A, Massachusetts, last year's winner, by three points, although the Bostonians did better at the rapid fire work. The 1st New Jersey troop withdrew at the end of the deliberate fire stage, on which it scored 471. The scores were:

	Deliberate.	Rapid.	Total.
Squadron A, New York.....	549	330	879
Light Battery A, Massachusetts.....	536	310	846
Third Battery, District of Columbia.....	534	297	831
Philadelphia City Troop.....	525	181	706

For this match the conditions were new. All the shots were at a single range—the 50 yard—instead of at three, 25, 50 and 75 yards, as heretofore. The contest is for teams of five at deliberate aim—one shot a minute—and three strings of five at rapid fire—ten seconds for a string—on a standard American target.

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Sept. 18, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Sheridan sailed from Manila Sept. 16: 71 casualties, 23 prisoners, 78 sick, two insane; 1st and 2d Squadrons, 5th Cavalry, 300 enlisted men; 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, 136 enlisted men; 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 158 enlisted men.

Transport Sumner sailed Sept. 17, via Suez Canal; Major Gen. George W. Davis; 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry, 189 enlisted men.

WADE.

Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:

Itinerary 3d Field Battery, en route to Fort Myer, marching, brings it to Mohawk, Tenn., about Sept. 19, Greenville, Tenn., about Sept. 20, Jonesboro, Tenn., about Sept. 21, Bluff, Tenn., about Sept. 22, and Wyndale Station, Va., about Sept. 23.

CHAFFEE, Major General, Comdg.

San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Sherman arrived Sept. 17; following military passengers: Brigadier Generals, Atwood and Craigie; Majors A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; Aleshire, Quartermaster's Department; Bailey, Inspector General; Howell, Pay Department; Captains French, Quartermaster; Rice, Ordnance Dept.; Lieutenants Miller, Patton, Murray, Med. Dept.; Captain Price, Art. Corps; Colonel Noble, Captains Root, Helmick, Phillips, Stokes, Ingram, Pursell, Bayles, Clarke; Lieutenants Holden, Turner, Cook, Breckinridge, Young, Lee, Eppley, McFeeley, Morris, Hannah, Brown, Taylor, Hunter, Burnett, Hand, Hunter, Patterson, Reed, Pearce, Eastman, Rockwell, Steward, Gilbert, Black, Cooper. 640 enlisted, 10th Infantry; Captain Marshall, 15th; Lieutenants Siegel, 27th, and Walter, 30th Inf.; Captain Wright, Lieutenants Tillford, Richmond, Gleaves, Chapman, Graham, Bell, Pegram, Hodges, Smith; 126 enlisted, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry; Lieutenants Sturgis, Mears, 5th; Place, 6th; Caldwell, 7th, and Perkins, 11th Cavalry; Lieutenant Patajo, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Rutledge; 113 casualties, 13 Signal Corps, 37 Hospital Corps, 37 sick, two insane, 31 general prisoners, 87 discharged soldiers, two Army Nurse Corps, female, 31 Philippine natives, en route St. Louis. Following deaths during voyage: Pvt. William H. Lee, G. Engineers, Sept. 13, dysentery, amoebic chronic; Pvt. Randall B. Howald, 1, 10th Inf., Aug. 31.

MACARTHUR, Comdg.

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BORN.

MALONE.—At West Point, N.Y., Sept. 19, to the wife of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., a son, Andrew Kerwin Malone.

MARSHALL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Albert Ware Marshall, a son, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1903.

PALMER.—At West Point, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1903, to the wife of Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Mary Laning Palmer.

POWERS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

POWELL.—At Germantown, Pa., Sept. 15, 1903, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Joseph Wright Powell, U.S.N., a son.

STEWART.—At Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 14, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., a son.

SULLIVAN.—At Key West, Fla., Aug. 4, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Eleanor Shourds.

MARRIED.

BUCKNER—MOODY.—At Martinsville, Ind., Sept. 16, 1903, Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Edith Moody.

CASAD—CRAWFORD.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 23, 1903, Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edith M. Crawford, sister of Captain Crawford, U.S.A.

CURTIS—KENT.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, 1903, Lieut. Lawrence A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel F. Kent, sister of Lieut. Wm. A. Kent, of the 23d Infantry.

HERR—HOYLE.—At Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., Sept. 15, 1903, Lieut. John Knowles Herr, 7th U.S. Cav., to Miss Helen Maxwell Hoyle, daughter of Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps.

JONES—POPE.—At Watch Hill, R.I., Sept. 1, 1903, Mr. Julian Stuart Jones, grandson of the late Gen. Roger Jones, U.S.A., and Miss Zayde Ethel Pope.

KIMBALL—LA MARCHE.—At Chicago, Sept. 7, 1903, at the chapel of the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Mr. James Hugh Kimball, only son of the late Chief Engr. J. B. Kimball, U.S.N., to Miss Marie Albina La Marche.

KOHLHASE—TAYLOR.—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 1903, Dr. Otto Kohlhasse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laura L. Taylor, widow of the late Lieut. Edward Taylor, U.S.A.

LAURIAT—HOOTON.—At Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 21, 1903, Lieut. Philip W. Lauriat, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Marion Hooton.

RICHARDSON—PILLSBURY.—At Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 23, 1903, Miss Elsie Pillsbury, daughter of Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., to Mr. Edward B. Richardson.

TIMMONS—FAIRBANKS.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1903, Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, daughter of Senator Fairbanks.

DIED.

BROU-MEL.—At "Ellamont," Walbrook, near Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1903, Louise Marie, widow of James Broumel, of Baltimore, and mother of the widow of Lieut. Charles Alfred Ely King, U.S.A.

GREEN.—At Fort Bayard, N.M., Sept. 20, 1903, Lieut. John V. Green, Coast Art., U.S.A.

McLELLAN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19, 1903, Juliet Bond McLellan, wife of the late Major Hayden McLellan, U.S.A., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Abercrombie, D.D., and sister to the wife of Pay Dir. J. Bayard Redfield, U.S.N.

MITCHELL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 17, 1903, Lieut. Laney M. Mitchell, 2d U.S. Inf.

REICH.—At Rockville, Md., Sept. 14, 1903, Lieut. Henry F. Reich, U.S.N., retired, of heart failure.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G. K. asks where he can obtain a new issue (or the latest) of "The Art of War?" Answer: "Elements of the Art of War," by Jas. Mercer, late professor U.S. Military Academy; cloth, \$4.00; published by Jno. Wiley & Sons, 43 East 19th street, and "Elementary Principles Connected with the Art of War," by Major W. R. Hamilton, U.S.A.; \$1.00; published by J. J. Chapman, 614 Thirtieth street, Washington, D.C.

L. M. M.—The Kilpatrick will sail for Cuba during first week in October and should be back in New York about Oct. 30. She will then probably be placed out of commission. No other transport is scheduled to sail from New York for Philippines.

C. D. W. asks: (1) If the command "Halt" is given, while obliquing, do the men halt in the oblique position, come to the order and then face to the front; or do they

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halt faced to the front and come to the order immediately after halting? (2) At the command for marching in platoon formation, is the "right shoulder" executed simultaneously by the whole company at the preparatory command, as given by the captain, or does each platoon execute the "right shoulder" at the preparatory command as given by its chief? (3) Being in column of files at a halt, do the No. 1 men come to the "right shoulder" at the command "Form fours, left oblique," and return to the "Order" at the command "March;" or do they remain at the "Order"? (4) Referring to Par. 56 of Appendix in "Special Edition of Infantry Drill Regulations, with Interpretations," what would be a "preparatory command?" Would a company assume the position of "load" when the instructor commanded "With blank cartridges," or would it wait for the command "Load"? (5) Is Circular No. 16, War Department, A.G.O., July 28, 1897, the latest authority for manual of arms for Springfield rifle, Cal. 45? If not, what is? (6) Using Springfield, caliber 45, in executing "Draw cartridge," "Order arms" or "Cease firing," is the muzzle of the piece lowered to an angle of 25 degrees in ejecting the empty shell or the cartridge and then the muzzle brought to the height of chin; or is the empty shell or the cartridge drawn with the muzzle of the piece at the height of the chin? (7) Par. 112 of the Interpretations and Section 3 of Par. 62 of the Appendix of Special Edition Infy. Drill Reg. conflict in reference to halting when at "Port arms." Which is correct? (8) Being in line at a halt, at the command "Backward guide right (or left)," or at the command, "Company right (or left)," would the men come to the "trail" at the first command or at the command "March"? Answer: (1) Halt faced to the front and then come to order. (2) In platoon movement the entire company execute "right shoulder" at preparatory command of captain. (3) At the command "March" numbers one front and rear rank do not execute "right shoulder," nor do any of the others; No. 1 front rank stands fast; No. 1 rear rank drops back to 44. All others carry piece at "trail" while in motion and resume the order on reaching their place in column. (4) Wait for the command "load." (5) The circular mentioned is the latest authority for manual of arms. (6) The piece is lowered while the shell is being extracted. (7) Being at "port arms," the piece is brought to the order upon halting. (8) In movements where the piece is carried at a "trail" without command it is not lifted from the ground until the command "March."

CONSTANT READER writes: (1) An officer, whom we will call A, was detailed as officer of the day at 11 o'clock on the 12th inst. On the morning of the 13th, at 8 o'clock, A passed No. 1 post dressed in civilian attire and in a carriage. No notification had been received by the sergeant of the guard as to his being relieved as officer of the day. Now the question is: Was he entitled to the compliments of the guard? His tour of duty did not expire until 11 a.m. of the 13th. Answer: No. (2) Is an officer entitled to the compliments of the guard (that is, an officer detailed as officer of the day) if he passes No. 1 post without his side arms? Answer: Yes.

MONTANA asks: Is it correct for the adjutant to return saber while reading orders at parade; if so, please state authority? Answer: An adjutant does not return saber while reading orders. If necessary, he allows it to hang by the sword knot.

W. P. F. asks: Should the company commander give the preparatory command, then give some other command or preparatory command before giving the command of execution, should the command be executed? For ex-

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ample, "Right shoulder (two) arms, forward," "present arms, march." Thus splitting the command. Answer: The commands as stated are impracticable, as "Forward march" could not be executed while arms are at present.

SUBSCRIBER.—The question of a design for the medals you refer to is yet undecided, and therefore it is impossible to say when they will be issued. They will be issued to men who served in the campaigns mentioned who are now out of the Service.

F. D. C.—You must be able to read and write, be of good character, and free from physical defects, and have the consent of your parents or guardians to enlist in the Navy as an apprentice. If you apply at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., you will be given full information, or write to the Secretary of the Navy for the printed circular giving full information as to the enlistment of boys. As you are handy to Brooklyn you had better go to the navy yard. Good boys are always desired, and there is plenty of opportunity to advance to higher ratings.

T. H. M. writes: A recent competitive drill at Columbia, Ga., was contested by Capt. B. H. Burr, of the Talladega Rifles, in behalf of 1st Sergeant Matson, of his command. Sergeant Matson was one of the last contestants to be disqualified, and he claims that his disqualification was unjust and in violation of the Army tactics. The command "squad load" was given by Captain Gardner, which was followed by the command "squad ready." Sergeant Matson did not come to the position of "ready." He was thrown out. He immediately protested on the ground that the commanding officer failed to give the preliminary command, designating the object and the distance of the object on which he was to fire. The judges, however, held to their decision. Was that decision just or unjust? Answer: We would say that Sergeant Matson's disqualification was perfectly just. Par. 35 reads: "The exercise is continued by the command: 1. Squad; 2. Ready; 3. Aim," etc., etc., for the purpose of using the graduations of the rear sight, etc., the command would have been: 1. At (so many) yards; 2. Squad; 3. Ready. Captain Gardner was certainly correct in giving the command as he did.

W. S.—The sailing of Army transports are published each week in the Army and Navy Journal. Write to Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for information concerning your brother.

E. C. P.—In our issues for several weeks past we have published all the information there is to date relative to the movement of troops to and from the Philippines, and also as to the coming Army maneuvers. Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sailed from Manila Sept. 16 for San Francisco. The other troops are on duty in the United States. See our table of Army stations.

CARPENTER.—Persons desirous of competing for the position of carpenter in the Navy should make application to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for a permit to appear before the board of examination. The application should state the place and date of birth, the present age, present residence, occupation, and by whom employed. If not now in the service of the United States, the applicant should state any past position held by him, either in the naval service or any civil position under the Navy Department. The applicant should also state in general terms his training which leads him to consider himself competent to fill the position of carpenter in the Navy. He should also state in what branches of the requirements for the position of carpenter he considers himself especially expert. If a naturalized citizen he should state the date of his naturalization papers and the court in which naturalized. Applicants whose statements show that they are eligible to compete in the examination will be given permits to appear before the board at a time and place specified. Write to the Navy Department,

Bureau of Navigation, for a circular. There are a number of vacancies. The position is permanent, and after ten years service carpenters are commissioned as chief carpenters, with the rank of ensign. The pay of carpenters on appointment is \$1,300 per annum at sea, \$1,000 per annum on shore duty, and \$800 per annum when on leave or waiting orders. This pay is increased every three or five years until after fifteen years it is \$1,900 per annum whether at sea or on shore. When at sea carpenters are allowed 30 cents per diem ration money. When stationed on shore and not provided with quarters, carpenters are given a money allowance therefor amounting to \$24.00 per month.

THE SHIP'S BALL.

The sailors of the U. S. S. Leviathan gave a ball last evening at Mr. Michael Finnegan's popular and spacious dancing parlors in Octopus Hall. The rooms were lavishly decorated with Mr. Finnegan's excellent taste, and the men enjoyed themselves hugely; especially so when some little misunderstanding brought on an informal rehearsal of the Spanish war. About two in the morning the appearance of the police reserves, several ambulances and a fire engine on the scene of the festivities left nothing to be desired in the completeness of the entertainment, which was pronounced a signal success by the survivors.—Daily Newspaper.

We hung the room with flags an' numbers; red an' white an' blue. With stacks o' rifles, stars o' bayonets, wreaths an' motion, too. O' famous men an' battles, an' the deeds O' OUR SHIP has done. When the waves rolled red beneath her an' the war-clouds hid the sun. The floor was scrubbed an' beswaxed till it shined like the light O' gas an' China lanterns an' looked simply out o' sight. For days an' nights we hustled, yet I'm driven, after all, To record my opinion that—them women spies a ball!

The music was attended to by Jaeger's German band, Pat Clancy had the bar an' lots o' satiables on hand. An' when the gran' march started 'twas a sight to thrill a queen, An' turn the whole Four Hundred with despair an' envy green. For there was the Marine Corps all in gorgeous blue an' brass; The Army too had tickets; oh, there's nothin' slow 'bout us; An' "Woman, lovely woman!"—slippers, ribbons, flowers an' all, But darn yer "lovely women!" for its them as spies a ball.

At first the racket hummed along without a hitch or quar' Till Brown, a fireman, moseyed off with yeoman Harvey's girl; An' Stanley tore Miss Dooley's skirt an' even made her weep By statin' in apologetic, his lef' leg was asleep. Then some broke ranks an' mislaid the step an' cannooned in the ring An' ladies lost their temper an' exclaimed, "That awkward thing!" An' said that they came there to dance an' didn't come to crawl, At which their fellows' faces flushed—them women spies a ball.

An' there was Mamie Sullivan, as pretty as a pink, Cut loose from Wade, the boss's mate, who had a drop o' drink; An' near the door stood Eisenberg a-gawing his most bash 'Cause Kittle Grant was waitin' with a sager name o' Nash. A dam marine—the gall of him, comes up es cool es hell, An' sails away with Ryan's sister, little blue-eyed Nell, Whom I have stoek to steady all the summer an' the fall But now my name is Deanie—sho! them women spies a ball.

For sure 'tis aggravatin' when you fetch yer mash along, To find she's always losin' you, on purpose, in the throng; An' when just fit for tat, you try to ketch another girl You run agen some feller's fist an' put yer life in peril. An' when the blow is landed, an' the blood begins to flow, An' lights are doused, an' ev'ry prospe' of a splendid row, They faints dead off or clings to you an'—"Piece o' Fire! Murder!" call, An' keeps you out of all the fun—them women spies a ball.

Give me the ol' stag dances, where you had a man to whirl, With handkerchief around his arm to show he was a girl, An' when the waltz or set was done ye passed about the jug An' took a pleasant frienly smoke or chew of juicy plug. No bloom'n' pride nor jallousy, but simply when a chap Got up upon his dignity, a fair, bare knuckle scrap Where all was free an' welcome who desired to try a fall, An' ev'ry feller got his fill. Them women spies a ball.

WILL STOKES, U. S. S. Columbia.

DIRECTORY OF WEST POINT.

The following directory of West Point has been published under date of Sept. 2, 1903. It shows the many recent changes at the post:

Officers' Line, north of Cadet Barracks: 5, Dr. Stark; 7, Col. Fieberger; 9, Dr. Hess; 11, Capt. Hanson; 13, Capt. Thompson; 15, Capt. Echols; 17, Capt. Landis; 19, Dr. Havard; 21, Col. Larned; 23, Col. Mills; 25, Lieut. Col. Treat; 27, Capt. Macdonald; 29, Capt. Traub; 31, Col. Tillman; 33, Col. Gordon; 35, Col. Wood; 37, Col. Dudley; 39, Col. Edgerton; 41, Major Carson; 43, Capt. Patrick; 45, Rev. Mr. Shipman; 47, Capt. Jenkins; 49, Capt. Franklin; 51, Capt. King; 53, Capt. Newbold; 55,

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Memorial Hall: S. B. 13-14, Lieut. Yates; S. B. 6-7, —; B. 12-16, Capt. Moore; S. B. 15-16-17, Dr. Holden; B. 5-6, Lieut. Altstaetter; S. B. 4-5, Lieut. Ansell; S. B. 2, Capt. Miller, H. W.; Capt. Exton, Lieut. Kromer; B. 8-9, Lieut. Wood; S. B. 9, Lieut. Gallap; B. 14, Lieut. Canfield; B. 10-11, Lieut. Lahm.

Officers' Mess: Captain Hagadorn.

In explanation, to those unfamiliar with the numbering, it may be well to say that the set of quarters No. 5 is directly north of the gymnasium; quarters 47-51 inclusive, are on the hill and north of the Roman Catholic chapel. Quarters No. 53 is the set formerly occupied by Captain Rivers. It is on the level, directly north of those on the hill; 55-57 are opposite the old north gate on the road leading to the school house for the children of the enlisted men; 61-63 are opposite 53 on the east side of the road. Quarters A, B, C are south of the cadet hospital, small red brick houses. D and E are sets in the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, standing back from the road and next to the old hospital. F is the set of quarters on the north end of the old cadet hospital. G and H were formerly part of the hospital and No. 1. (Capt. R. C. Davis'), is the set on the south end of the hospital; 22-40 are on the terrace at the south end of the post; 42-44 1-2 are quarters in the Kinsley House; 46-52 are on the level fronting on the river on the east of the main road.

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Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.

Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.

Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.

Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Adjutant General's Department.—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis.

Inspector General's Department.—Brig. Gen. George H. Burton.

Quartermaster's Department.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.

Subsistence Department.—Brig. Gen. John F. Weston.

Medical Department.—Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly.

Pay Department.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates.

Corps of Engineers.—Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.

Ordnance Department.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier.

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1st Cav.—Headquarters and I, K and L, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C, D and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F, G and H, sailed from Manila Sept. 16 for San Francisco, Cal.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and K, Fort Logan, Colo.; I and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; A, B,

C, D, E, F, G, H, sailed from Manila Sept. 16 for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail there.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E, F, G, H, under orders from Manila to United States about Sept. 10. Address mail San Francisco, Cal., where the squadron should arrive about Oct. 10, and will be assigned to station in Department of Dakota, according to present orders.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; K and L, on temporary duty in Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and M, on temporary duty in Sequoia National Park, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washackie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila. To sail Oct. 1 for United States.

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3d. Ft. Meyer, Va.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	59th. San Juan, P.R.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	60th. Presidio, Cal.
3d. Fort Moultrie, S.C.	61st. Fort Baker, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	63d. Fort Casey, Wash.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
10th. Manila, P.I.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
17th. Cienfuegos, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., Sept. 1903.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
18th. Santiago, Cuba.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
19th. Havana, Cuba.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
20th. Cienfuegos, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Mott, N.J., Sept. 1903.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Havana, Cuba.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. McKinley, Me., Sept. 1903.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. McKinley, Me., Sept. 1903.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	83d. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	84th. Manila, P.I.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	86th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	88th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	89th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	90th. Jackson Bks., Md.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	91st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	92d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	93d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	94th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	95th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
38th. Manila, P.I.	96th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	97th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	99th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
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48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	108th. Manila, P.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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56th. San Juan, P.R.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
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THE USELESS KINDS OF ADVENTURE.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, rather outshone her father in descending to the bottom of Narragansett Bay for ten minutes and watching the interior machinery of the Holland submarine boat. This is superior in daring to the frequent feminine pastime of going down in a mine or climbing a mountain. There are a great many dangerous exploits that are exhilarating, and that are in every way enjoyable, but there are still others that can not convey pleasure to the nerves or senses of those who undertake them—going through Niagara rapids in a barrel, for instance. Those who like to approach near death for the purpose of exhibiting their expertness in escaping it are welcome to whatever sensations may accompany it. To go beneath the waters in a submarine boat with the intent of observing its operations and of comprehending its mechanism is an adventure that is justified by reason and intelligence; to start across the Atlantic in a dory is one that isn't. What is the advantage of crossing the Atlantic in a small sailboat when there are comfortable and swifter steamers? The last man who started didn't cross. He was drowned somewhere off the Azores. Going around the loop-the-loop is an uncomfortable sensation. Why should people seek uncomfortable sensations? Don't they get enough of them that they can't avoid? It is a great mystery that many enjoy making themselves feel bad for which they will pay money. Why not try a stomach pump.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS.

An Army nurse, recording her South African war experiences in the Leisure Hour, gives the following example of the red-tape arrangements of the British army: "On one occasion, as I was visiting a ward, I was confronted with the spectacle of a strong, able-bodied soldier, who had been helping us in the wards for about six weeks while he was waiting for a ship, lying prone on a stretcher with two orderlies standing in readiness as bearers.

"In consternation I asked if Brown had broken his leg.

"It is all right, sister," a sergeant replied. "The men have to start at once for England, and as Brown is down on the papers as a stretcher case, as a 'stretcher' he must go to the railway station."

"It was useless to explain, useless to give evidence that Brown, fit and strong after a very slight attack of malaria, was

able to walk, and carry his kit, too, for Brown was entered in a certain form in the blue papers, and who dare gainsay the fact? So along the tree-bordered, shady road I watched my strong, healthy friend being carried slowly to the station, where he was carefully lifted from the canvas and placed in a recumbent position among sick men, 'according to regulations.' And never a smile was seen on the face of sergeant or bearer."

THE REASON FOR THE FIT.

The work of the regimental tailor may or may not be addressed to style. It all depends, as in other lines of soldiering, on his superior officer.

When the late Sir George Grove was a young man in the West Indies, superintending the erection of lighthouses, he met an English army officer, who was so exceedingly well-dressed that he was moved to say:

"You don't get those clothes here, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the officer. "The regimental tailor made them for me."

"Is it really possible that the regimental tailor can fit you so well?" exclaimed the young engineer, in surprise.

"I should think so!" the officer answered. "He had better fit me! I would give him three days' heavy drill if he didn't—and he knows it!"—Youth's Companion.

A "glance ahead" at the repertory of plays to be presented during the early fall months by the F. F. Proctor stock companies, at Mr. Proctor's Fifth avenue and 125th street theaters, seems to promise several very interesting events. In quick succession, we are to see such standard plays as "Ours," "Moths," "Lady Clancarty" and "Alabama," while in the line of newer material is to put forward "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," etc. The summer season now closing at the F. F. Proctor Theaters is declared by Mr. Proctor's veracious agent to have been "the most successful in the history of those playhouses." The several stock companies have in the past three years produced no fewer than one hundred and fifty plays, of which about one quarter were new.

The October Pearson's has a description by Mr. S. F. Cody of a recent invention of his own, an enormous kite, which has stood satisfactorily some recent tests by the British Admiralty, and has been adopted by it for use in the British Navy. This kite is designed largely for the purpose of carrying on observations

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in any kind of weather, by night or by day, during war, though it can also be utilized in times of peace for many other purposes—such as for towing boats up rapid currents where sails or steam would be useless, scaling high walls without ladders, or sending despatches from one ship to another in rough weather.

An English lady, who visited America many years ago, used to tell the following story: On the voyage she was one day shocked by seeing a ship's officer knock down one of the crew who was inclined to mutiny. So much did the sight affect her that she retired to her cabin, and did not appear on deck until land was sighted. Then she perceived at the wheel the man who had received the blow. Approaching him, she asked, with deep sympathy: "How is your head, now?" "West-and-by-nor", ma'am," was the answer.—United Service Gazette.

The first battle of the War of 1812 was fought at Sacket Harbor upon the 9th day of July, 1812, and consisted of an attack upon the village fleet. The inhabitants had but one gun of sufficient size and strength to inflict damage; a thirty-two pounder, for which they had no shot. This difficulty was overcome by the patriotism of the housewives, who tore up carpets

from the floors and, with the strips, wound the small balls to fit the cannon.—From "Where the Battles Were Fought," by Charles A. Phelps, in Four-Track News for October.

The Canadian voyageur is a good chum, as a rule, and would be a downright fine fellow if it were not for his confounded political opinions. Whoever imagines that the majority of the French Canadians are loyal to the British makes a woful mistake. Eighty per cent. of them at least have made up their minds that the Britisher must go, and they will never lose an opportunity to be a thorn in our sides, especially should we have a war with France.—Paul Fountain, in Longmans.

On April 26, 1860, a Maine newspaper contained the following legal notice: "Freedom Notice—For a valuable consideration I have this day relinquished to my son, Hiram S. Maxim, his time during his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date. Isaac Maxim. Witness, D. D. Flynt, Abbot, April 13, 1860." The lad who was given his liberty is now Sir Hiram Maxim, of London, England, the inventor of rapid fire guns and air-ships.

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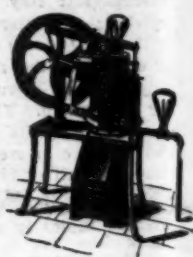


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